"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,638—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1899.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4089	C. Denny	10th June.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	17th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4089	C. Denny	8th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th „
* SHANNON	4382	L. Wibmer	22nd „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „
* CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	19th „
M.L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	...	1st Aug., 1899.
		1st Class.	2nd Class. Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....		Rs. 600	Rs. 325 Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
SACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	10th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belica	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,030	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months.....	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese.....	3,506	...22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 3, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain R. Nurome, 3,287 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 15th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,337	Fiaschi	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,320	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN.....	4,249	Schmitz.....	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS.....	1,746	Carstens	9th June.
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen.....	13th June.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomerah and Bosreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 13th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA" 2,729 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 19th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO.....	D. Magazzini.....	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate.....Class only..... ..... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561 nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "R. RUBATTINO," To sail 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 17th June, 1899.

Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1899. Agents.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Waters Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM P. DUBOIS & Co.,
EXCIELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE.....	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "Fine Flavour and Body in great demand" .....per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a Favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux" .....per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "Possesses Body, with Pleasing Flavour" .....per doz.	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
GOOD DINNER WINES.				
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "Full-Bodied, of High Character and Flavour" .....per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "Soft and Delicate, with fine Flavour" .....per doz.	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)..... ..... „	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

HOCKS. MOSELLES. SAUTERNES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	12 0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia	„ 50	„	15 0
Daintias Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10 9
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			Per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„ 9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„ 7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„ 7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„ 5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„ 3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„ 7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„ 6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„ 6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„ 4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„ 6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROMPT RELIEF

Can be OBTAINED by the use of

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

In LUNG COMPLAINTS,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

SIMPLE COUGHS and COLDS Yield at once to its CURATIVE POWER.

Containing no INJURIOUS ingredients, it is PREFERABLE to the NUMEROUS IMPORTED REMEDIES of more or less HARMFUL Character, and is SUITABLE for ADULTS and CHILDREN alike.

Re 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SEIDLITZ

IN ONE BOTTLE—with MEASURE and GLASS STIRRING ROD—provides the true SEIDLITZ SPRING MINERAL WATER.

IN EFFERVESCENT FORM

with the minimum of trouble.

THIS SALT is prepared and packed in THE COMPANY'S LABORATORY and can be relied upon as the nearest approach to the NATURAL WATER which has BEEN PRODUCED.

A HIGHLY REFRESHING MORNING DRAUGHT.

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN :—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD : as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE WHOLESOME SWEETS.

PASCALL'S Sweets in AIR-TIGHT bottles, Assorted flavours. Per bottle 0-6

We are offering a small stock of MIXED SWEETS at half price, to clear before the rains set in.

PURE MIXED SWEETS per lb. 0-4

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... „	1 12 0	PEKOE..... „	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... „	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... „	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... „	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... „	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON THE STUDY
OF
GUJARATI AND MARATHI.

GUJARATI.

	Rs.	a.
Bhatt, Parmanand Mahanand—A Handbook of Gujarati Grammar for the use of European, Civil, Military, and Political Officers preparing for Higher Standard ...	2	0
Taylor, Geo. P.—The Students' Gujarati Grammar. With Exercises and Vocabulary ...	3	8
Tisdall, W. St. Clair.—A Simplified Grammar of the Gujarati Language, together with a Short Reading Book and a Vocabulary ...	7	14
Gujarati-English Dictionary. Compiled by M. B. Belsare ...	5	0

MARATHI.

Balmitra, Part I. ...	0	10
Candy, Major T.—Idiomatic Sentences, English and Marathi ...	0	10
Kher, A. K.—A Higher Anglo-Marathi Grammar, containing Accidence, Derivation, Syntax, &c. By Apaji Kashinath Kher ...	2	0
Mandlik's Translation of Elphinstone's History of India (Text Book Obligatory Exam. I. S. C.) ...	1	0
Key. (Elphinstone's History of India published at Rs8). ... for	0	0
Molesworth's Marathi and English Dictionary. (Out of print and scarce) ...	12	0
Navalkar, Ganpatrao R.—The Students' Marathi Grammar ...	8	0
Pocket Marathi-English Dictionary ...	2	8
Talekar's English-Marathi Dictionary ...	1	4

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, June 9th 1899.

GENERAL AVERAGE OF SS "RADLEY."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the s. s. "RADLEY," ARRIVED here on 1st February 1898, from LONDON, etc., via SAKA HI, are hereby notified that the General Average Statement has been made out and that the same is due to them will be paid to their Agents, in London, by Messrs. GALBRAITH PEMBROKE and Co., on production of General Average Deposit Receipts issued by us.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
P. THESIGER,
For pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY are hereby requested to pay into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the Ground Rent for 1898-99, in respect of Land held by them, immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876, by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 5-0 p.m. on all week days except SATURDAY, and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAY.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April 1899.

TENDERS are INVITED by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 16th June 1899, for CONSTRUCTING NEW QUARTERS for the RESIDENT MEDICAL STAFF at the Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Hospital. The value of work is about Rs. 35,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, M.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th June, 1899.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

IN CONNECTION WITH
THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIS HOME WILL BE CLOSED ON 15th June for the MONSOON.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
ODARMAL.

Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—Our Dinner, Tea and Breakfast sets are wellknown throughout India for neatness and cheap prices. Broken pieces always replaced.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDON & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

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TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

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SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

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HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.: restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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FOR JUNE, 1899.
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
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CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
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Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES'

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, opposite the Co-operative Stores, substantial blackwood household furniture consisting of hall sofas, drawing-room suite, dining table, sideboards, bedsteads, chiffonier, almyra, marble top dressing, wash-hand and round tables, table ornaments, floor lamp, one ebonized iron framed piano by Marcks and Co., 1 victoria with showy Arab horse and harness etc., the property of DHUNJIBHOY ARDESHIR WADIA, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer, in good order.
1 grand cottage ebonized piano by Gerstenberger.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Rose.
1 full plate camera, 8 1-2 by 6 1-2, by J. H. Skinner & Co., with lens, 3 double backs, changing bag, tripod turn table, etc.
1 D. B. gun and 1 spear.
1 large size safe on stand.
1 D.-B. B.-L. gun by W. Jeffery & Son.
1 beam scale with weights, by Avery.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Meherjibhoy Shapoorjee Dantra—
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe.
1 diamond and emerald earring.
1 pearl and jadow tamaniu.

AT 2 P.M.

A few new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated glass fronted brougham.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD SONAPUR STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Taucker Toolsidass Madonjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Witheba Suntram Khurud, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of March, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundary land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate in Bombay, at the western side of the pass ge of the cart leading to the Old Sonapur Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3456, and Street No. 9, containing by admeasurement 68 yards, be the same, a little more or less, and bounded on the east by a public passage of the cart leading to the Old Sonapur Street, on the west partly by the house of Parvatibai, widow of Bhaskar Ramchandra, and partly by the house of Balcrushna Sakharam, on the north by a gully belonging to the premises and the house of Balcrushna Ramchundra, and on the south by fazundary vacant ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. precisely, the effects of the late Mr. HARRY VAN INGEN, consisting of writing table, folding cot, easy chair, copying press, Cambay carpets, tin trunks, crockery, spoons and forks, cruetstands, dessert knives, double barrel central fire gun, revolver, wearing apparel, despatch box, carpenter's tools, books, provision, gold spectacles, eyeglasses and buttons, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. J. D. MCLAREN, consisting of silver waistband and cigarette case, wardrobe, single cot, sofa, hatstand, leather trunk and portmanteau, Triumph bicycle, with stand, books, wearing apparel, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Coventry Reglan bicycle, etc., the property of J. M. F. CARVALHO, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th June, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the concerned—
Ex. s. s. Johannisberger—7 bales, 71 1-2 reams cream coloured packing papers.
Ex. s. s. Incharran—1 case 9 10—12 gross steel springs, 40 cases each.
40 cases each, contains 30 packets carriage candles, 12oz. 8dr., 11oz. 8dr.
2 cases imitation silk umbrellas, each containing 20 dozens.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted minature brougham.
1 second hand strong palanquin office shig

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND in aid of relief to the G. I. P. R. Ex-Signallers are requested to pay their subscriptions to any of the undersigned, or into their credit at the Bank of Bombay.

D. R. WACHA,
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED,
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJEE,
S. D. KHOTE,
Honorary Treasurers.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25, 35, 45 & 50 each.

☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 48 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

TERMS:—Cash or V. P. Post.

*** LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.

(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (of various designs), Toilet Sets. Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING at ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.

*** 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm;
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtainable elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,

Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,

Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

MEN BEWARE

Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Lose of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	Rs. 1,298 3-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£2	all	3 pr. ct.	53
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£294
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	30

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 6	207
Back Bay Baths	900	50	50	12	85
Batham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	5,900
Do. Dhow Assoc.	500	375	625	93¾	1,468
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvc 4	82
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	50	500	500	5 pc.	570
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	1000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	2 0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	800	2	20	dvd Rs10	214
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 15	330
Empress of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	—	5
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship. Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	35	13
Meeks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs15	153
Aspier Hotels	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	32
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	139
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	105	dvd Rs6	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs23	505
Scoody & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	8
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	105	Rs. 15	155
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 14	27 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	1 70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	46
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	30.0
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000		80
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Belgaum)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	1,000
Bear Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 1	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Nil	46
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.2	850
Bombay National Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,570
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	550 xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	750xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaugh Mills	800	600	500	2½	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	Rs. 10	430
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625xd
Currumbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	70 xd
David Mill	1,400	600	500	dvd Rs.30	365 xd
Dawlia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Dharamsey	3,150	500	500	Nil 10	435
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	6	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,250	500	500	25	470
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	1,230
Hyderabad	70	1,000	1,000	0	300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	600
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	400	25	260
Jaffer Alli	600	500	600	dvd Rs.20	240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.25	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	50 xd
Khatau Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	590
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.5	193
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	670
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	2,900
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 per ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,145xd
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	82
Mazagon	6,000	250	—	dvd Rs. 4	8½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5.	1,575
Mysore & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.1	200
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 5
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 a 2	220
Oriental	6,725	625	425	dvd Nil	85
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	830
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	960
Ripon Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.2	625xd
Shoisporo Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7.5	1,875
Simplex	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahgaon	1,212	250	250	dv a 12	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	800	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1 000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	400	50	dvd R.22½	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.22½	310 xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	350
Venkhuaker Lukam Ishunker Mill Co. Ld.	2,000	500	200	dvd Rs10	410 xd
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	24½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd R.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	015	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	835
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	215
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs12½	225
Calaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	—	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+30	750
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs45	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs33	370
Hirooji Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	15 pr c	225
Maharajapuram Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Maroochie	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	674
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	405
Munnar M	100	250	all	25	227 1-2
New Bezar	00	600	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	177 1-2
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	35
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	32	340 x
Sassoon	500	500	500	25	535
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000 xd
Steel	400	2,000	750	20	365
Surat Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	300	all	12	31
Volkart	—	600	—	Rs75	1120

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 0-24s. Low water, 5-9m., 0-9a.

Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 10, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

Variety Entertainment, Town Hall.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Uninsured parcels may now be sent to the State of Jahore at the rates and under the conditions applicable to uninsured parcels for the Straits Settlements.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st, Bombay Infantry will play the following programme under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March ..... Under the Banner of Victory ... Von Blon
Overture ..... The Barber of Seville ..... Rossini
Gd. Selection ..... La Figlia del Reggimento ..... Donizetti
Valse ..... Avant La Bal ..... Coote
Selection ..... The Geisha ..... Jones
Polka ..... Off We Go ..... Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FEMALE PICK-POCKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Inspector Gannon charged Doorgabai, a Hindu woman, with theft of a purse, containing currency notes for Rs. 500, the property of one Rshim Gaugji. From the evidence it appears that, on Monday morning last, the complainant went to Null Bazaar to make purchases. On his return home he found the notes missing, and a report was made to the police. The same morning accused went to the shop of a Marwaree and bought two pice worth of flour and tendered him a currency note for Rs. 100, which, she said, she wanted to cash. The Marwaree first questioned her as to the value of the note, and when she replied that it was for Rs. 10, he became suspicious and handed her over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and as she had one previous conviction, she was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Francis Joseph Fernandes, a topas on board the s. s. Naseri, with assaulting Gopal Sadoc, a Hindu lad, and Shantibai, a woman, with a shovel. The evidence showed that, on Wednesday afternoon, both the complainants were putting coal into the bunker of the ship, when the accused, who was under the influence of liquor, came up and struck Gopal with a shovel on his forehead and Shantibai on her left side. The accused stated in his defence that he had taken liquor on account of some pain in his stomach. He was first assaulted by people working on board the ship, and he then took up the shovel and used it against his assailants. He did not know whom he had struck, as he had drunk a lot of liquor. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 20, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment, and awarded Rs. 5 to each of the complainants, on the fine being paid by the accused.

A SINGULAR CASE OF BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night, a house occupied by one Shaik Imam Hoosein, in De Lima Street, Mazagon, was broken into, and property, of the value of Rs. 403, carried away. It appears that on the night in question, about 11 o'clock, Imam went to sleep in the passage outside the room. His daughter-in-law, who resided with him, slept in the room, the door of which she secured from inside before going to bed. On the daughter-in-law awaking, on the following morning, she discovered a large hole made in the wall at the back of the room and some boxes missing therefrom. She informed her father-in-law, who examined the room and found five boxes had been stolen. On searching the premises at the back, Imam Hoosein found the five boxes broken open, the boxes contained gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and watches, of the aggregate value of Rs. 403. Ornaments, watches, and cash, or the total value of Rs. 175, were carried away, but all the wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 225, was left behind, strewn about the waste land at the back. It is most extraordinary that, although a hole two feet long and eighteen inches deep was made in the wall, through which the boxes were passed, yet, the daugher-in-law says, she heard no noise.

THE SEQUEL TO THE ROAN PONY CASE.

SUIT DISMISSED.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. M. H. Hakim, Fifth Judge, delivered judgment in the suit in which Mrs. Ellen Atkins claimed to recover Rs. 250 from the defendants, A. Martin and D. Greenhalgh, being the amount given to plaintiff to be paid to Greenhalgh for the purchase of the pony Sally." Mr. Ardeshir Unvalla, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and M. Bland, solicitor, represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—The point which I have to determine in this case is whether the admitted payment of Rs. 250 to defendant No. 1 for defendant No. 2 was a payment made to purchase a pony by name "Sally" from Greenhalgh, or whether this payment was a payment made to secure the attendance of Greenhalgh as a witness in suit No. 2113S of 1898 decided by the learned Third Judge on 23rd February 1899. The payment was made on 3rd February 1899, which was the very day on which Greenhalgh gave his evidence in that suit. Plaintiff's evidence in that suit was taken on 11th January 1899, and it is important to know what her own opinion was with regard to the ownership of the pony. On 11th January 1899 plaintiff stated on oath as follows:—"Defendant O'Brien informed me that he had paid o. Greenhalgh, and I considered myself ever since the owner of the pony." We have to consider whether this payment of Rs. 250 on the 3rd February 1899 to Greenhalgh would have improved her position in suit No. 2113S of 1898. The plaintiff stated before the learned Third Judge that she had paid Rs. 250 to O'Brien to be paid to Greenhalgh, but that Greenhalgh complained he had not received it. On the 11th January 1899, defendant O'Brien in plaintiff's suit against him gave his defence as follows:—"Admits having taken the pony and the harness, denies that same was ever owned by or belonged to plaintiff, pleads that the same belongs to the defendant." Plaintiff was in the hands of a very able solicitor, Mr. R. S. Brown, and she could have asked him if payment of Rs. 200 to Greenhalgh on 3rd February 1899, as the price of the pony, would have put her case on a surer footing. It does not help plaintiff much to say that Greenhalgh claimed to be owner of the pony and therefore she paid him Rs. 250 as the price of the animal. It is evident that she did not believe him because she filed suit No. 2113S of 1898 against O'Brien, claiming the pony herself. The question of ownership was "sub-judice" and it would have been highly indiscreet on plaintiff's part to pay Rs. 200 to Greenhalgh as the price of the pony before the judgment was delivered. Greenhalgh is a jockey, and earns between November and February about Rs. 1,000 per month on an average. Mr. Unvalla for plaintiff asks me to disbelieve this statement because there is a decree of Rs. 60, which Greenhalgh had not satisfied. Now the parties are at arm's length, and they would not pay off their just debts unless forced to do so. When there is bad blood amongst parties, they like to annoy each other, and the question of ability or otherwise is not a controlling factor in such cases. Greenhalgh had attended the Court twice before he was examined on the 3rd February 1899 in suit No. 2113S of 1898. Plaintiff admits he was very much annoyed. It is true that there were no races on 3rd February 1899, but they were on the next day. Greenhalgh had to subject his body to a certain discipline as a jockey. He has to walk several miles every day between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. in heavy clothes. He had to sweat and keep his weight down. When plaintiff admits it was a great mistake on his part to pay Rs. 250 to Greenhalgh before judgment was delivered, the ratio of probability increases and becomes almost a certainty that plaintiff paid the money to Greenhalgh for his trouble in coming to Court to give evidence. Mr. Unvalla for plaintiff tells me that the payment could not have been made for Greenhalgh's trouble, because plaintiff's solicitor could have told plaintiff that Greenhalgh could be compelled to give evidence. But that is so no doubt, but Greenhalgh insisted that if he was paid for his trouble in coming to the Court he would give evidence as plaintiff's witness. Greenhalgh could doubtlessly be compelled to come, but he had the ball at his feet and he could kick it in any direction he pleased. From our knowledge of human nature, we all know that physical force is after all a sorry expedient, because it cannot either subdue or conquer the will. I quite believe that if plaintiff had consulted her solicitor she would have been rightly advised. But why did she not inform her solicitor either before or after giving away Rs. 250 in the manner she said she did? Why did she not instruct her solicitor to question Greenhalgh about Rs. 250 when Greenhalgh was in the box. The payment might have been a stupid thing under the circumstances, but there was nothing wrong in paying the price of a pony, and Greenhalgh should have been asked to question in open Court on this point. On the whole evidence I am satisfied that plaintiff paid Rs. 250 to Greenhalgh for his trouble in coming to Court to give evidence. Defendant No. 2 has admitted receipt of Rs. 250 from defendant No. 1, and there was no case against defendant No. 1 from the very beginning. But under the circumstances, I decline to grant costs to any of the defendants. The suit is dismissed.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following season reports for the week ending 6th June were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 5th, 13 feet 1 inch against 8 feet on same date last year. Kharif preparations and sowings continue. Locusts appeared in Johi, Manjhand, Kotri, Karachi and Ghorabari talukas, but caused no damage. Fodder scarce in Johi, Manjhand, Kotri, Kohistan and hilly tracts of Tatta taulka. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains steady.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet against 5 feet 2 inches last year. Removal of wheat continues. Kharif operations progressing. Rice sown in four talukas. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Division of rabi produce continues. Preparations for kharif crops general. Locusts appeared in four talukas but caused no damage. Fodder supply deficient throughout the district

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif preparations advancing. Desert Canal flowing. Fodder sufficient except in Kashmor. Price of bajri risen by one seer; that of jowari fallen by 10, of wheat by 9, and of rice by 8 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain badly needed in desert tracts. Kharif operations in progress. All canals flowing; water supply insufficient in Dhoro-naro. Locusts seen passing over five talukas; no serious damage caused by them. Fodder scarce in all talukas except Mirpur.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 3rd June 1899).—Land being prepared for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 19 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 16 seers, of wheat 13 seers and of rice second sort 12 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Land being prepared and manured for ensuing season. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri in Kalol risen from 19 to 18 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 5th June 1899).—Manuring of land for ensuing season in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of bajri 17, of wheat 12, and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Manuring and cleaning of land for next season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Land being prepared for cultivation for the rainy season. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary.

(Colaba, Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 5th: temperature normal on all other days. Vapour in air defective from 31st to 4th and normal on 5th and 6th. Wind normal from 31st to 4th: abnormal wind northerly on 5th and 6th. Distant lightning on 5th.

Thana.—Rab burning and repairs to embankments of fields almost completed. Sowing of varkas crops (nagli and vari) commenced in petha Mokhada and that of rice crop in parts of Murbad taluka, where rain has fallen. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices stationary.

Kolaba.—Slight fall of rain at Pen, Panvel, Karjat and Mahad; maximum 25 cents at Panvel, minimum 1 cent at Pen. Rab burning nearly completed. Sowing of varkas and kharif crops commenced in Alibag, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 12 seers per rupee; rise in price of rice at Alibag and Nagothna; prices elsewhere stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week, maximum 2 inches 48 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 2 cents at Ratnagiri. Rab burning almost completed. Sowing operations commenced in some talukas. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Khandesh.—Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of wheat, jowari and rice slightly fallen, and that of bajri, risen.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Land being prepared for ensuing season. Nagli sowing commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Ahmednagar.—Rain at Nagar 1 inch 19 cents; in the district maximum 74 cents at Kopargaon, minimum 22 cents at Parner. Preparation of land for monsoon cultivation continues. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of principal food-grain 26 seers 27 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week at Poona 28 cents. Lands being prepared for ensuing season. Sowing of rice and nagli commenced in parts of Maval taluka. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Havelitaluka; jowari dearer in the Bhimtnadi and Purandhar talukas by 8 to 11 lbs. in the rupee; bajri cheaper in the Khed taluka by 3lbs. in the rupee and dearer in the Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas and in the Ambegaon petha by 1 to 3 lbs. in the rupee; prices stationary elsewhere. Average price of jowari 45 lbs., of bajri 36 lbs. and of wheat 28lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 3rd June 1899).—Rain for week at Sholapur 17 cents and at Sangola 13 cents; none in other talukas. Land being prepared for the ensuing season. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Barsi and Sangola, and fall in Karmala and Malsiras talukas; elsewhere prices stationary. Price of Solhapur jowari 29 seers 8 chataks,

Satara.—Rain during week at Dahiradi 43 cents. Preparation of land for ensuing season completed. Fodder and water supplies sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Bijapur.—Slight rain in six talukas, varying from 12 cents at Bijapur to 80 cents at Indi; no rain at Muddebihal and Badami. Preparation of land for ensuing season in progress. Dry fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of jowari 31 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 24 cents at Parasgad, 81 cents at Murgod, 74 cents at Chandgad, 22 cents at Hukeri and 3 cents at Belgaum; none elsewhere. Rain anxiously awaited in western talukas for sowing of early crops. Water and fodder supplies sufficient. Prices of staple food-grains continue normal.

Dharwar.—Slight rain during the week in four talukas, varying from 36 cents in Ron to 5 cents in Kalghatgi. Preparation of land for early crops in progress. Sowing of rice in Mallad talukas retarded for want of rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari 22 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district except in Haliyal and Mundgod; fall at Karwar 3 inches 35 cents, in talukas maximum at Bhatkal 8 inches 9 cents, minimum at Supa 7 cents. Sowing operations continue. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kajkot.—Cultivation of soil in progress. Average price of wheat 16 seers 20 tolas, of bajri 15 seers 45 tolas, of jowari 20 seers 10 tolas and of gram 16 seers per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Price of bajri 15¼ and of jowari 17½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi division. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 31, of wheat 26, of rice superior 15 and of rice inferior 26 pounds per British rupee.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE following donations and subscriptions have been promised since the last list published on the 9th April;—

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.
The G. I. P. Railway	200
Atlas Assurance Co	100
Royal Insurance Co.	100
British India S. N. Co.	200
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co	100
J. B. K. Macneth Esq.	50
T. G. Varley Esq	15
	Rs. 865

DONATIONS.

	Rs.
The Officers of the Defence Squadron	130
Messrs. H. Pack and Co	70
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo	25
	Rs. 225

Donations to the Building Fund for the Nurses' New Quarters.

	Rs.
Mrs. Framjee Petit in memory of her mother	
Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit	1,000
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.	300
British India S. N. Co.	200
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.	100
	Rs. 1,600

H. E. PROCTERE,
Actg. Hon. Secretary,
St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purimen vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective, Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

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AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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AND ORNAMENTAL TILES.
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
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HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from RINGARBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

There were Rs. 11,60,000 of Indian Council Bills alloted in London yesterday, of which Rs. 6,10,000 were to Calcutta, and Rs. 5,50,000 to Bombay, the rate obtained therefor being 1s. 3 31-32d., at which tenders were accepted to the full extent. Telegraphic Transfers, 5 lakhs each, were alloted to Calcutta and Bombay, and 10 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 4d., tenders thereat being accepted in full. Extra Bills were alloted amounting to Rs. 3,10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 70,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d; also extra Wire Transfers, to the extent of 3 lakhs to Bombay, and 1 lakh to Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. It was announced that Rs. 50,00,000 will be alloted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols declined 1/4 per cent. to 108 5-8. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 102; while Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25.19 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £66 13-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was still quoted at 2 1-4 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver continued at 27 11-16d. per oz.; and was stationary in New York at 60 1-2 cents, with demand Exchange on London at 4·88 dollars.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-32d. higher in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 7-16d. per lb.; East Indians were unchanged, as also were American Arrivals. The day's Sales were 20,000 bales, and the Imports 10,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent. in New York, to 6 5-16 cents per lb.; Futures for September and December were 4 points higher, at 5·97 and 6·04 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897
Wednesday's Receipts	5,000	5,400	3,000
Four days' "	32,000	23,400	3,400
Since 1st September	8,105,000	8,397,100	6,561,100

There has been rather more enquiry from shipper's in our local Cotton Market to-day, the purchases on their account being 4,400 bales, and comprising 700 bales Dhulia at Rs. 125 1-2 to Rs. 126 per candy, 1,000 Dhamangaum at Rs. 137, 800 Surat at Rs. 139, 100 Bengal at Rs. 129, 200 Chopda at Rs. 130 1-2, 200 Bhusawal at Rs. 129 1-2, 1,200 Broach at Rs. 156 1-2, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 133, 100 Akote at Rs. 129. The Mills bought 300 Barsi at Rs. 140, 100 Burhanpore at Rs. 131, 200 Bengal at Rs. 116 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady in tone; prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,021 bales.
Wheat	40,808 cwts.
Linseed	2,568 "
Rapeseed	5,201 "
Poppyseed	659 "
Castorseed	1,347 "
Rice	23,720 "

FREIGHTS are a strong market. Business has been done for Havre and Humburg at 19s. 6d. to 22s. ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce; and the enquiry for Bank paper was small, a little Bank Wire and Demand being reported at 1s. 3 31-32d. The market closed quiet but steady as follow:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 15-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-8d "
Francs ... 1·99 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are quiet at 101 for Money, for 3-1-2 per cents, 104-1-8 for Account, and 94 for Threes.

SHARES.—Broach City Press are Rs. 5 higher, New Indian Rs. 2 1-2; Bombay Cotton Press are Rs. 2 1-2 lower. Prices for other Scrip are unchanged.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th May:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paidup	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 24,6,098 7 5			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 17,65,623 4 6	41,75,121	11	11
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	237,10,490	2	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	41,595	11	0
Sundries	6,15,821	7	7
Total	375,75,850	0	11
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	57,43,907	2	0
Other authorised Investments	7,49,949	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	62,06,535	11	4
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	43,01,571	11	9
Bills discounted and purchased	74,27,172	6	3
Balances with other Banks	10,93,284	15	5
Bullion	9,972	6	6
Dead stock	8,88,783	15	9
Stamps	13,061	2	8
Sundries	1,44,650	11	9
	268,69,872	2	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	107,05,927	14	6
Total	375,75,803	0	11

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin (extra) left here this morning and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 19th instant.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Japan to Bombay, sailed this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2½ per cent. Consols ... 108 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes ... 102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers ... 56 13-16
Bar Silver ... 27 11-16

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,584	1,10,601	78,59,017
Total for 18 weeks	23,02,829	59,08,584	1,17,601	83,29,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,636	3,56,918	9,855	4,93,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do.	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 29.
Increase to date ... " 2,07

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th May, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total —	1,33,732	5,07,564	4,871	6,41,167
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	10,16,911

Decrease ... Rs. 3,75,744.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORTON—May 31, at Ujjain, C.I., Mrs M Morton, widow of the late H Morton, Divisional Engineer, Gwalior State, C.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

O'HARA—STENSON—June 3, at Palamcottah, by Rev T Komber, M.A., William O'Hara, I.M.S., to Marion Sybil Stenson (widow), of Sutton, Surrey.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1899.

THE agrarian conditions under British and Native rule formed the subject of an interesting paper read by Mr. Michael Francis O'Dwyer, I. C. S., before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, on May 11. The lecturer selected for comparison a few of the most salient points in the revenue system of the Punjab, where his civilian labours lie, and of the two Native States of Ulwar and Bhartpur in Rajputana, in which Mr. O'Dwyer had been conducting the land Revenue Settlement for the past two years. These two States are on the confines of the British districts of Gurgaon, Muttra, and Agra. Ulwar is ruled by a Rajput, and Bhartpur by a Jat chief. Up to a century ago they had the same political and revenue history as that of the neighbouring North-West Provinces and the South Punjab, which the capture of Delhi by Lord Lake changed into British provinces in 1803. The present difference in their revenue systems is brought about by the methods pursued in the Punjab and North-West Provinces during this century. Ulwar and Bhartpur have each a population of about 750,000, the average of a district in Northern India; the people are mainly agriculturists, and each State levies about 21 lakhs of land revenue yearly from the agriculturists. In British India, the land revenue is about two-fifths of the annual income, therefore the prosperity of the Native State and its agricultural classes is more closely interdependent than in British India. Mr. O'Dwyer looks at the Native and British systems from two points of view, and examines (1) the relative position of village communities in reference to the State, and (2) the relationship of proprietors to non-proprietors. The two systems stand on the same basis, that is, "the ultimate ownership of the land vests in the State, and the State is consequently entitled to receive a share of the produce of the land from the persons who occupy and cultivate it, or arrange for the cultivation." This system the British Government inherited, or adopted, from the native powers whom it superseded. But there is now a considerable divergence in the working of the British and Native systems. The Native system, while recognising the immemorial custom of the occupiers of the soil to hold it undisturbed and to transmit it to their descendants, as long as they paid the State share of the produce, limited its demand only to the ability of the landholder to pay. This effectually did away with any margin of profit for the non-cultivating owner, the actual cultivator paying over to the State the rent that the owner could claim. It worked, however, in preventing growth of a class of proprietors or middlemen living on the margin of profit between the sum actually paid to the State, and the sum realised from the tenants. There were indeed instances when the State leased its rights over the land of the village community to a farmer for a given sum, leaving him to realise direct from the community and to appropriate any little profit accruing under the lease. But such leases were temporary and the farmer, a lessee, had not right of eviction as long as the cultivator paid his share towards the State demand. The lessee was only employed in cases where the village refused the revenue liability, or had fallen into arrears, or the State found a difficulty in realising its demand. Generally after a short or long experience of the gentle ways of a lessee, the community begged to be taken back into direct responsibility for the claims of the State.

In the permanently settled districts, the British revenue demand was 91 per cent. of the net rental—a standard that was departed from in bad years. This assessment seems a very light one now that the produce of the land is so valuable, but when first settled it was considered enormously high, though it was very much less than that by which the Native system claimed the entire rental. The assessments in the Punjab underwent various modifications until now. Mr. O'Dwyer estimates that the State share is usually from one-third to two-fifths of the net rental, with perhaps ten per cent. added for extra cesses. The fixing of one-half the net rental as the limit of the State demand is really only a generation old, and yet people have come to think and write of it as if it were as old as the Vedas. It is also limited to British India, and has never been adopted by Native rulers, though in States where British officers have made the assessment of late years, they have done something to limit the State share. The Maharaja of one of the largest Rajputana States told Mr. O'Dwyer with some surprise at the question being asked, that his State share of the lands embraced the whole rental. This State had never been surveyed, nor has it any reliable village maps or records. The village bodies are paying the full letting value of the land. They have a superstitious horror of the measuring chain and the reassessment operations now proceeding have to be conducted with much tact. The reassessing officer enters an estate, and asks the owner what advance he is prepared to make on the existing demand. He demurs, and then is told his fields will be measured to ascertain the correct area, or a revenue farmer may offer a certain sum, on condition of making his own terms with the cultivator. He not approving of measuring or of the intervention of the revenue farmer, generally agrees on a certain sum for a term of years. The British system of asking half the rental, leaves so large a margin that at once a class arises who profit by it. "The difference between the net produce or the rental and the State demand represents a property of enormous value, which has only come into existence within the present century, and has increased in value, as the proportion claimed by the State has been reduced, and as the growing facilities of communications and the opening out of new markets have enhanced the money value of agricultural produce." Consequently the credit of the landholder has grown, too. His credit being based on alienable property, and his having the power to alienate it, have not proved unmixed blessings. The owner promptly proceeds to realise the value of the margin left him by the State, he sells, mortgages, or gives it away. The person that eventually profits most is the village money-lender, for in times of distress he comes to the help of the village peasant proprietors, and holds him in bondage thenceforth. Mr. Chalmers in speaking on the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, of which he had charge in the Supreme Council, dwelt on the abuses and excesses of the money-lending system, which the Bill was meant to curb, in earnest words too long to quote here.

The Native State demand, absorbing as it does all or nearly all the net rental, leaves no temptation to the landholder to farm out his margin, for he has none. The occupier alone can live by the land, and the middleman is nowhere. The cultivator can, as a rule, only raise money on the standing or coming crop, and sale of land for the recovery of debt is not allowed in Ulwar or in Bhartpur; a mortgage can be effected, but it gives no return to the lender for his money and the State Court steps in to prevent the interest on the debt exceeding the principal. In the Central Punjab, in an ordinary village, the money lender gets from the zamindars as interest on debts quite as much as the assessment paid to the State, and there compound interest runs up the debt *ad libitum*. As Mr. O'Dwyer says, the high assessment in Native States acts as a sort of safeguard against indebtedness and ex-propriation. The poorer zamindars must often, indeed, borrow to tide over bad seasons, but they do not borrow so recklessly as those in British territory, and they borrow often from the State and from each other, for the community being united in one common holding, the breakdown of one means the weakening of all, therefore, in helping the distressed member the rest help themselves. In the famine of 1896-97, in some districts of the Punjab, the zamindars in general did not come to the relief-works until they had exhausted their credit borrowing at usurious interest, and in many cases sold land for half what it would bring in normal years. They were thus more hopelessly involved than ever. While in the two Native States their brethren flocked to the relief-works in *British Districts* and the close of the famine left them in *statu quo*, though their own States did far less for them than the Punjab authorities did for their people. Yet in telling his hearers all this, Mr. O'Dwyer by no means wishes it to be understood that the native system is the better one. "Under the British, the State demand is lighter, there is more freedom, more scope for individual effort, a higher standard of comfort, and more security that he who sows shall reap." The British landholder may do as he likes with the trees growing on his land, and may kill any game on it. In many Native States, the Raj demands either the most valuable trees or all trees growing on waste lands, and very often the cutting of a few sticks off the holder's own land for firewood or for burning a corpse is severely punished. The game laws are, as the lecturer observed, severe enough for the time of William Rufus. In Ulwar and Bhartpur only the chief officials and the leading nobles may possess firearms, or shoot game of any description. Mr. O'Dwyer asked a Rajput notable, why he did not go in for sport. The answer was: "My grandfather once shot a wild boar, and the Maharaja had his hand cut off. My father killed a deer and was fined 500 rupees. Is it likely that I should run a similar risk?" And his fun lay in opium-eating. Mr. O'Dwyer thinks that having created both the benefits and the evils of our revenue system, we are not only justified, but compelled to "take up promptly the task of redressing the evils indirectly brought about by that system. At present the benefits are too much in the hands of the money-lenders, and it would be desirable to so alter the assessment, or the laws that regulate it, that the cultivator should be forced to keep the benefit intended for him by a paternal Government.

RATHER more importance than usual is attached to the latest anti-foreign agitation at Wuchow on the West River. The walls have just been posted with inflammable placards containing the customary foul slander on Christians, especially missionaries, and advocating a wholesale slaughter of foreign devils. The placard is represented to have been issued by the "mandarins and all classes," and it lays down that "the evil devils certainly must be killed without mercy." Not only are mandarins and gentry of the Celestial Empire urged to eliminate the evil influences of the foreigners, but "all who are able to read the sages' books, nay, all who have been born in China, must bravely root it out, and restore the teaching of the sages. Having accomplished this, we shall become wealthy, honoured, long lived, and depart in peace, leaving as descendants princes and dukes for ten thousand generations." That this may be brought about their imitators are warned to imitate the foreigner no longer. So "foreign devils" are told they had better fly quickly to avoid death, and not daily preach Christianity to deceive the people." "For at the sight of a foreigner's face the Chinese feel hatred, but after hearing his talk they are still more enraged. The Chinese anger has reached the pitch at which they are ready to drive the foreigners out." "If Chinamen will but band themselves together, observes the author of this remarkable document, "how can a single devil escape? If you Devils love yourselves speedily fly to avoid death. Chinamen's hearts are as hard as iron and stone. Foreign devils already know it. We have already arranged a good plan to massacre you all, and will not let you escape. Now, we carefully tell you because we would prefer not to murder you all, but if you fail to take this warning there will be no opportunity for repentance when the massacre begins." Surely the writer is not so blood-thirsty as he would, at first, have had us believe. He half relented when he issued the warning to fly, and he had need, for the first half of the text is so vile that a translation of it cannot be published in English. Christianity is most ingeniously and most foully misrepresented, and tracing the history of missionary work in China the writer says: "Not being eliminated it first appeared at Canton; then spread to the prefectural and district cities, and so to the country. Even good men and women are defiled by it, and disgraced. As all the houses are numbered so all men are involved. Because mandarins and gentry have already entered this depraved Church, certainly they will force the people to join it, thereby not injuring one, but injuring all men. The evil is not temporary, but will last for all ages." The missionaries indeed hope not. They had not made any attempt to leave the West River when the last China mail left. But, as we have remarked, the Anglo-Chinese journals regard the contents in a rather more serious light than has been their wont.

ONE satisfactory feature in the mortality statistics for last week is that the number of deaths from plague does not go into double figures in any of the various districts comprising the city of Bombay. In Mandvi, Umarkhadi and Byculla the pestilence is most prevalent, while in twelve districts no deaths have occurred. Cholera is non-existent, and the epidemic of measles is rapidly subsiding. Deaths due to disease to affections of the respiratory system make the largest number of victims, and remittent fever is also rather severe. In the mofussil, reviewing the statistics generally, there is an evident decline in plague mortality. In Poona district there has been a fresh outbreak, the cases numbering 77 and deaths 66, which is an advance of more than 30 per cent. on the previous record. With the exception of Bailur, where 15 cases occurred, plague has receded in Dharwar, and in Belgaum district affairs are gradually improving. In Satara districts plague remains stationary, but in Nasik and Thana districts considerable decreases are to be noted. Surat city remains free from plague, although the total mortality has gone up slightly. Bijapur and Kolaba districts report a general decline in plague, and in Ratnagiri there is a slight improvement. In this district a fresh outbreak occurred at Bhatimirya, near Ratnagari town, and two deaths ensued. A rapid subsidence has taken place in Karachi district, and further improvement is reported from Hyderabad, Cutch, Kolhapur, Kaira and Broach districts.

THE inventiveness of mechanics and artisans in India shows signs of development, for the summary of proceedings in 1898 under the Inventions and Designs Act, with which Mr. Hill has just furnished the Government of India, states that the applications for patent-rights have increased from 451 to 481. Of these, it must be confessed, only 171 relate to inventions by persons resident in British India, and of these only 45 are natives. But even under these two heads increases are noted. The increase in the last class is only two, but even so small a rise is something to be thankful for. Of the whole total of inventions 31 related to bicycles and similar vehicles; 28 to railways; nineteen to linotype machinery; sixteen to the treatment of fibres; sixteen to lamps and burners; eleven to punkahs, and ten to tea-trade appliances. Very few were refused and fewer abandoned. But of the applications for registering copyright in designs the total declined from nineteen to sixteen. Of these eight were rejected, one was abandoned, and one was pending at the end of the year, leaving very few entitled to their claim of originality.

A GOVERNMENT document to hand yesterday gives statistics of the Indian Salt Revenue, the quantity of salt issued, and the duty leviable thereon between the years 1895-96 and the current official year 1899-1900. In April 1895, it appears, the amount of salt issued in all India by Government was 3,302,000 maunds, of the value of Rs. 80,62,000, and in the month of April 1899-1900, 3,492,000, valued at Rs 64,70,000. The figures of the various years show a steady though small increase in the salt revenue. In the year 1895-96 the sales equalled 34,590,000 maunds, of the value of Rs. 8,31,22,000. In 1897-98 they had grown to 34,523,000 maunds, of the value of Rs. 8,41,82,000, and in 1898-99, 35,270,000, valued at Rs. 8,57,92,000.

IN a resolution just issued by the Public Works Department the Government of India "observe with satisfaction" that the income derived from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill exceeded the cost of upkeep, last year, by £2,754. The education of civil engineers for the Indian Services, therefore, appears to be an enterprise that is made to pay its own way.

CAPT H. F. JACOB has been appointed First Assistant Political Resident at Aden.

THE services of Captain F. C. Colomb, I. S. C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. M. F. A. HILL, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed a six months' extension of leave.

MR. H. WRAY, Assistant Engineer, third grade, has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar District.

MR. C. S. F. CROFTON, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the District of Khandesh, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

MR. H. M. GIBBS has been appointed District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, on return to duty.

MR. E. F. GREEN, District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, is granted eighteen months' leave.

MR. W. H. LUCAS, I. C. S., on his return to duty, has been appointed Collector, and District Registrar, Panch Mahals, and to be a member and President of Local Board for that district.

THE Political Agent of Muscat wires that no Baluchis or 3rd class passengers will be allowed to land at Muscat or Gwadur.

ON the 1st instant the village of Lodhian in the Jullundur district was declared free of plague. On the 2nd there was one death at Kahma.

SEVERAL Native Chiefs who have been expected at Simla have put off their visits.

WE hear that with the approval of the Government of India, the Kaur Sahib, brother of the Maharaja of Patiala, is to be Finance Minister of the State.

THE appointment of Mr. C. Hummel, as Commercial Agent for Brazil, at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

THE Maharana of Dholpur, who is spending the summer at Ootacamund, is not unlikely to return to his capital in order to co-operate with the district authorities at Agra in suppressing dacoity in that neighbourhood.

WE understand that Veterinary Captain Pease, Principal of the Lahore College, has obtained a year's extension of his furlough, and that Veterinary Captain Joslen, the officiating Principal, who has gone Home on medical certificate after a mild attack of enteric, will return to the appointment in September after the vacation.

THE Coromandel Mine returns for the past month are again disappointing. 920 tons of ore yielded 110 ounces of gold, and 900 tons of tailings of cyanides produced 23 ounces, a total of 143 ounces. This is against the average of 678 ounces last year. The Mysore Reefs Mine results are still more disappointing, 492 tons of ore crushed, yielded only 55 3-4 ounces.

FROM the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 5 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 249 Hindus, and 32 Mahomedans, died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 310; the death-rate being 35·6, and the mean for the ten previous years 34·5. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague nil, cholera 3, small-pox 2, measles 4, fevers 58, dysentery 60, diarrhœa 8, and other causes, 175.

THE strictest precautions are being taken on the Kalka-Simla road against the spreading of the glanders and foot and mouth disease which showed itself there some time ago. Four inspection posts are on the road, and the arrangements are under the direct supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, aided by Veterinary Captain Smith and Mr. Mallan, Assistant Commissioner on special duty at Kalka.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the transfer of the Rev. H. B. Hyde from the Bengal to the Madras establishment. Mr. Hyde is to be domestic chaplain to the new Bishop. He will be succeeded, it is understood, as senior chaplain of St. John's, Calcutta, on the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Longwood, his successor on the Calcutta Diocesan Establishment of Bengal, by the Rev. Graham Sandberg, at present Chaplain of Barrackpur.

THE south-west monsoon current, which off and on, for the last two months, has been blowing in half a gale from Galle to Calcutta, seems to be now feeling the effect of the lately formed seasonal baric depression shown by the Meteorological report. So far as a vapour-laden sea current is concerned in inducing the rains, however, the hydrometer at the Sandheads and Sandtails shows no nearer approach to saturation now than on the first advent of the strong winds there two months ago.

ALTHOUGH Her Majesty's Government has not seen its way to equip an Antarctic Expedition of its own, T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have consented to become patrons of the expedition now being organised by the Royal Geographical Society. The subscriptions already received towards it amount to more than £40,000. The principal contributors are Mr. Llewellyn Longstaff, £25,000, the Royal Geographical Society and Mr. A. C. Harmsworth £5 000 each, and £1,000 each from the British Association and the Royal Society.

CAPTAIN KENNION, who has recently returned from a short shooting excursion on the Taghdumbash Pamir, found that the Sarikolis (who now frequent the Taghdumbash in the absence of the Kirghiz who have mostly moved over into the Russian Pamirs) are loud in the expression of their gratitude to the British Government for the security they now enjoy owing to the cessation of Kanjubi raids since the political control of the Hunza State came under Government seven years ago.

AN innovation about to be introduced under the scheme of the reconstitution of the Khyber Rifle Corps is the grant of an increase of pay to the men of Rs. 2 a month after three years' approved service, and also good conduct pay at the rate of Re. 1 a month after six, ten, and fifteen years' service. This liberal concession will be greatly appreciated by the men, and should go far to induce them to stay long in the corps, and remain loyal in the event of their fellow tribesmen ever being again disposed to give trouble.

THE Mad Fakir, who still announces his intention of raising another disturbance as soon as the autumn crops are sown at the end of the month, has it seems quite enough to do at home to keep him out of mischief for the present. His recent visit to Miandam had for its object the housing of one of his ladies, the daughter of Buner Malik away from the rest of his household. The lady quarrelled with the others of the establishment, and the Mad Fakir was sane enough to see that his only chance of obtaining that peace of mind which would give him leisure to devote himself to spiritual affairs, was by dividing up his establishment."

A PRIMARY school, under an experienced teacher from Bannu, was opened as an experimental measure at Muhamed Khel in Upper Daur on the 1st of May. The similar schools started during the last few years in the Curram Valley have been very successful. It has recently been found desirable to raise the standard of the school at Parachinar from the primary to the middle school standard. There are at present seven village schools in the Kurram, with an average attendance of 20 to 30 boys at each, and the people are showing an appreciation of the advantages of education as unusual as it is gratifying.

THE list of casualties (deaths) published in the latest edition of the Quarterly Indian Army List as having occurred between 1st January and 31st March 1899, is worthy of notice. No less than 127 deaths are recorded, a somewhat startling number. But if the list is examined, it will be found that deaths previously unreported have been included in the present list of casualties; which seems rather absurd, and is certainly at variance with the heading, which indicates that the casualties actually occurred during the first quarter of the present year. Among such deaths is that of Surgeon-Major John Baker, who died in 1852, nearly half a century ago, of Surgeon Richard Fleming in 1859, also of several officers who died in the sixties, seventies and eighties.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 6 was 594, giving a death-rate of 35·75 per annum per thousand as against 32·14 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·22 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 54 died from fevers; 66, plague; 4, small-pox; 18, measles; 2, leprosy; 66, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 117, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 29, still-born; 18, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows: Jain, 16; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 296; Hindu outcaste, 70; Musalman, 146; Parsee, 20; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 11; Urasian, 6; European, 3; Negro African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 155 as against 139 the corresponding period of last year, and 270 the average over the past five years.

THE elusive enteric microbe, writes the Lahore paper, seems to have been successfully captured in water by Mr. E. H. Hankin, Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the North-West Provinces Government. In his annual report Mr. Hankin states that during the year he detected the microbe in 26 out of 91 specimens of water submitted, and the microbes thus depicted have been pronounced "authentic" by no less authorities than Professor Pfeiffer of Berlin and Professor Wright of Netley Hospital. "I recently isolated," writes Mr. Hankin, "enteric microbes from the Agra in-take water in the presence of Professor Wright, and we found that this microbe gave practically the same re-action with anti-typhoid serum as the enteric microbe used by Professor Wright in the preparation of his vaccin." Mr. Hankin was deterred from publishing an account of his method of detection by the belief that it is "generally impossible to detect enteric microbes as they must occur naturally in water, if enteric is a water-borne disease." But having now the endorsement of the two authorities named as to the genuineness of his microbes, Mr. Hankin intends to publish an account of his procedure. The report also discourses at some length on plague research, and Mr. Hankin emphasises the view that too much reliance must not be placed on negative results in microscopic examination of suspected cases. Though microbes may not be found, they produce a poison which remains active after they have perished, and no doubt in many cases this has proved a medium of plague diffusion.

WE ("Nagpur and Berar Times") learn that Dr. Tarachand, Special Plague Medical Officer, who was sent out by the Secretary of State, and who has been doing plague duty for the last six months in the Central Provinces, will be shortly returning to England, at the expiration of his term of agreement to serve in India, which was for a period of nine months. When plague broke out in Hinganghat, Dr. Tarachand's services were lent by the Government of Bombay to the Local Administration, and he acted as Chief Plague Medical Officer for four months, and succeeded in thoroughly stamping out the disease from the town, a trying and arduous task, in co-operation with Lieut. Collard, the Plague Executive Officer, and he has been reported on as an able, energetic and conscientious officer. Dr. Tarachand was transferred to Nagpur about the latter end of March where he took an active and prominent part in plague measures. He was present at the Hansapuri riot of March 28th, and succeeded in carrying out a plague patient from his house in his own arms, amidst a shower of sticks and stones, but being pressed hard, he was forced to relinquish his burden and secure his own safety; and it has been jocularly said of him by his friends that he "headed the masterly retreat of the plague officials that morning in the grounds of the Mayo Hospital." Dr. Tarachand is now doing duty on the Local Railway Station as Inspecting Medical Officer, and was photographed together with some other plague medicos and the members of the local Railway Police the other day. We wish him *bon voyage*.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE.

THE POSITION GRAVE.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

It has transpired that the Conference between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger at Bloemfontein has ended in a failure.

President Kruger proposed considerable concessions concerning the Franchise and Naturalization which Sir Alfred Milner regarded as inadequate. But President Kruger made all his proposals dependent upon England's acceptance of the principle of arbitration for all differences between the two countries.

It is surmised that this constituted the especial difficulty at the Conference.

The position is now regarded as grave.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. RHODES.

JUNE 8.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Cecil Rhodes conferred together last night.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The newspapers in discussing the situation in the Transvaal agree that it is worse than it was before the Bloemfontein Conference, and they regard President Kruger's proposal to submit all differences to arbitration as a demand on Great Britain to abandon her Suzerainty over the Transvaal. Such a proposal, they say, is not open to discussion.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a dinner of the Union of Conservative Associations, last night, said the failure of the negotiations at Bloemfontein was a deep disappointment to the Government.

It was our duty, he said, to see that the rights of our fellow citizens in the Transvaal were not trampled in the dust, but he believed that the good sense and policy of the leaders in the Transvaal and the Afrikander opinion elsewhere would still make for a satisfactory settlement.

COUNTY CRICKET.

JUNE 7.

In the match between Derbyshire and Surrey played at Chesterfield the latter team won by an innings and 164 runs.

The match between Leicestershire and Worcestershire played at Leicester resulted in the latter being beaten by eight wickets.

The match between Essex and Yorkshire played at Sheffield resulted in Yorkshire being beaten by nine wickets.

Sussex has beaten Kent by 112 runs.

The match between Warwickshire and Lancashire resulted in a draw.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR AUSTRALIA.

In the match between the Australians and the M. C. C. and ground played at Lords, the Australians scored a victory by eight wickets.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant, arrived here at 5 a. m., to-day.

SUEZ, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outwards Mails of the 2nd instant, left here at 1 a. m. to-day.

THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 8.

The hearing of the case against Walsh, accountant, and Grande, piano-tuner, of forgery and cheating, was resumed before Captain Hudson, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day.

Mr. William Forbes Skene, assistant accountant, Bombay branch, Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, examined, said he did not know either of the accused. Shown exhibits, he said cheques marked A, C, E were forgeries, D being the only good specimen of their cheques. None of the drawers or endorsers were known to witness. Neither Armstrong nor Jamieson had accounts with the bank. The Magistrate committed both accused to the sessions—Walsh, under 420 I. P. C., of falsely pretending that various cheques were genuine, thereby inducing other persons to pay him money and, under 468, for forgery by using documents for the purpose of cheating, under 471 for using fraudulently documents as genuine knowing them to be forged; under 109 as aiding and abetting the commission of the above offences. Charles Grande was charged under Sec. 109 of abetting Walsh in cheating and under 471 with using as genuine a document, namely, a false cheque. Accused were removed by the police to Yerrowda.

FIRE IN THE BURMA OIL COMPANY'S WORKS.

FOUR LAKHS GALLONS OF OIL DESTROYED.

RANGOON, JUNE 8.

A oil refinery room of the Burma Oil Company in Rangoon caught fire, at 8-50, to-day, and was soon destroyed. The fire, however, was kept in the room where it broke out, and other works and stores of the oil, crude and refined, and other products were saved. Four lakhs gallons of oil has been destroyed, the damage estimated being two lakhs of rupees. The fire was extinguished by 12.

The fire originated in the bleaching-room of the refinery. Fire-extinguishing appliances of the company were at once brought into play, and in a brief time the municipal steamers and three powerful steam tugs were at work, and their combined efforts were directed to keeping the fire in the bleaching-room, near which stood several tanks, containing several million gallons of oil. Water was poured in enormous volumes on the tanks, and hundreds of willing workers piled sand and earth around the burning building. After nearly three hours' hard work danger was over.

The cause of the occurrence is unexplained, but official enquiry will be held, and work will probably be resumed in a few days. The damage is covered by insurance.

THE SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

MEETING AT BHUSAWAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, JUNE 7.

At a representative public meeting, held here under the presidency of Mr. Chintamon Bapoojee, pleader, great sympathy was expressed for the G. I. P. Railway signallers, and it was unanimously resolved that a telegram be sent to the Agent, requesting him that the grievances of the hard-working and experienced signallers might be speedily redressed.

THE CALCUTTA ASSAULT CASE.

ACCUSED HEAVILY PUNISHED.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The case in which Harry V. Low, assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co., charged E. C. Trotter, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Lieutenant R. G. King, Royal Engineers, employed on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with assault and causing grievous hurt with sticks, on the night of the 17th May, in Bansdollah Lane, was resumed before Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said he thought a premeditated and totally unjustifiable attack had been made by the two accused upon Mr. Low, who was waylaid and taken unawares. It seemed to him it was a very serious matter, and such attack as that could only be expected to be found amongst the lowest classes of ruffians in the slums of Calcutta. This attack had been made by two gentlemen of position, one holding a Commission in her Majesty's Army, and the other employed in the Public Works Department, which makes the case the more scandalous. Complainant had been taken unwares by both men simultaneously, one from the front, and the other from behind. The attack of the second accused was, no doubt, most vigorous, and given chiefly with a stick said to be heavy, but as the stick had not been produced it was impossible for him to judge whether it was so or not. The other attack made by Trotter in the front was probably with the fist, and the cut over the eye was probably caused with a ring. Mrs. Grey said Trotter had a ring on, and Dr. Caddy stated that the cut might have been from a blow with a ring or some other sharp instrument. As regarded the second cut over the eye, it was impossible to say whether it was done by a stick or fist. But Dr. Caddy was of opinion that it was caused by a stick. The result of this attack was most disastrous to Mr. Low, whose face and body were saturated in blood, and there was a pool of blood on the road near his feet. Dr. Caddy had also stated that seven or eight very large bruises were on Mr. Low's back, while both he and Mr. Low stated that his left arm was temporarily numbed and temporarily rendered useless. There was no doubt that the blows on the back and arm were given by King with a stick. There was also no doubt that the blows on the face were given by Trotter with his fist, which closed up Mr. Low's eyes and made them black, except the lower cut over the eyes, as spoken to by Dr. Caddy. Mr. Henderson stated that he did not in any way justify what had been done, and put in a letter from the defendants' solicitors, Messrs. Digsam and Co., to Messrs. Orr, Robertson and Burton, in which it was stated that a great deal of the facts relating to the matter arose on account of a quarrel between two ladies, who lived at No. 13, Camac Street. The quarrel between these two ladies was, his Worship thought, perfectly irrelevant to the case. No evidence was given of the motive for this assault. He thought there was no justification for very serious offence having regard to premeditation and the manner in which the assault was carried out simultaneously by both accused in a most cowardly manner. If gentlemen would put themselves into such a position they must bear the consequences; and he was glad to say that cases like this did not often take place in Calcutta. His Worship did not think that a fine would meet the gravity of the offence. He had to convict both the accused under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. As regarded King there was no doubt that his assault was the worse of the two, though with regard to premeditation and the mode in which the attack was carried out both accused were in the same position. His Worship sentenced King to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. Trotter was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. The fines if realised would, under section 545, go towards the expenses incurred by the prosecution.

Both the accused were much affected on hearing the sentences, and will probably appeal to the High Court.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Colonel Fletcher, Director-General of Ordnance, Bombay, has been permitted to retire with effect from the 2nd instant.

Major-General Hogg, Commanding Dacca District, has proceeded on two months' leave; Lieutenant-Colonel Bignell, Meywar Bhil Corps, officiating.

Lieutenant Woodley, 2nd York and Lancasters, is likely to get the Adjutancy of the 3rd Militia Battalion of that Regiment.

THE SIRHIND COMMAND.

The report that Colonel Pale Carew had withdrawn his acceptance of the command of a Second Class District in India, is now confirmed. He will not, therefore, come out to the Sirhind Command.

THE COMING MONSOON.

SLIGHTLY ABOVE NORMAL FALL.

Mr. Eliot has issued his usual interesting monsoon forecast, prefaced by the whole of the available data utilized in the preparation, with brief summaries of the important features of snowfall and the meteorology of India and the adjacent countries to the north-west of the Indian Seas and south-east of the Trades Region.

The remarkable period through which India has passed terminated in 1897, and a period of normal conditions now appears to be probable for two or three years.

Information from the Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Mauritius indicates that the strength of the South-East Trades is above normal. Judging from the conditions in India itself, and the known conditions in the Indian Seas, it is on the whole very probable that the monsoon current will be of normal strength, and probably somewhat stronger than usual. The Bombay current is more likely to be above the normal strength than in the Bay, but the probabilities do not exceed two to one. It should set in about normal time, i. e., not later than the end of the first week in June on the Bombay Coast, and in the latter part of the second week or the beginning of the third week of June on the Bengal Coast.

After giving the probabilities of the rainfall in each province, the forecast concludes:—"It should be carefully noted that the preceding probabilities are obtained on the assumption that the currents will be slightly stronger than usual, and they will require to be suitably modified if the monsoon currents should be weaker than usual. The chances for the inference stated to be very probable are at least 5 to 1, and for the inference to be probable to be at least 2 to 1. The general conclusions are that the rainfall over the whole of the Indian area during the approaching monsoon will probably be slightly above normal; that it may be slight to moderate in Assam, North Bengal, Behar, Berar; in Bombay, the Deccan and Mysore about normal; in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, West Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, and in Hyderabad slight to moderate; and in excess in Burmah, South Bengal, the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India. As already pointed out, these conclusions should be suitably modified if the monsoon currents should turn out considerably stronger or weaker than was anticipated in the forecast from the very imperfect and scanty data available on this point. It is too early to estimate the likelihood of a longish break in the rains in July or August, but there are no indications at present of such an event."

The following paragraph appears in Mr. Eliot's monsoon conclusions:—"The weather conditions are not quite so favourable in Berar and Khandeish, and the rainfall in these areas will probably not be above the normal. It may be in slight defect. They are also slightly unfavourable in the West Deccan; that area will very probably not receive more than its normal fall, and probably less. The conditions in the West Coast Districts are such as are in normal monsoons, associated with at least a normal rainfall. Hence it is very probable that the rainfall of the present year's South-West Monsoon will be at least normal in those districts, and probably it may be in slight to moderate excess."

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

INCREASE OF ONE CRORE AND THIRTY-ONE LAKHS.

NEW FEATURE IN THE REPORT.

The general administration report of the Indian Railways last year, by Mr. A. Brereton, is published, and is an exhaustive and able statement of a very prosperous twelve months' work. It shows an increase of 1,334 miles in the length of the lines open for traffic, and 3,568 miles still under construction or sanctioned. The total capital outlay on the 31st December last amounted to 268 crores, being an increase of eight and half crores during the year. The gross earnings amounted to 27 crores, while the working expenses were only 47·56 per cent. against 48·88 in 1897. The return on the capital expenditure was 5·37 per cent. against 5·04 per cent. in the previous year, the net earnings being better by one crore and thirty-one lakhs.

The report records the final acceptance by the Government of India, at the instance of the Secretary of State, of ft. 6in. gauge for light military lines. No new Railways were sanctioned last year under the branch lines term, but negotiations regarding the following branches are in progress:—Bhagalpur-Bansi-Baidyanath, Ahmadpur Baidyanath, Amritsar Tarn-Taran-Sarhali, Kurnool Road branch, Sabarmati-Dholka, Nadiad-Kapadvanj, and Chandipur-Taki. The negotiations under the branch line terms for the construction of the Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Railway have, for the present fallen through, the Madura-Pamban Railway is now to be constructed as an integral part of the South Indian Railway, while the Gogri (Mausi) Chaptiahi, Laksamnoakhalichakhali and Bezwada-Masulipatam Railways have been offered for construction at the sole risk of the promoters. The Mutupet-Avadayarkovil Railway will be built from funds raised by the District Board of Tanjore, and negotiations are in progress for the construction of Coonoor-Ootacamund extension of the Nilgiri Railway on the basis of the Revised Contract for the entire line with a guarantee of gross earnings. The contract for construction of the Kalka-Simla Railway has been executed, but commencement of the work was not authorized at the end of the year.

The report presents a new feature in a very interesting map showing pictorially relative lengths of railway sanctioned during the administrations of various Viceroys. Of these the Marquis of Dhalhousie sanctioned 1,799 miles standard gauge and no miles of metre or special gauge; Earl Canning sanctioned 1,888 miles standard and 163 miles metre; first Lord Elgin 312 miles standard, none metre, and 27 special gauge; Sir John Lawrence 792 miles standard and 17 miles metre; Earl Mayo 1,163 miles standard, 542 metre and 20 miles special; Lord Northbrook 342 miles standard and 855 miles metre; Lord Lytton 692 miles standard, 1,468 miles, metre and 82 miles special; Marquis of Ripon 2,147 miles standard, 2,644 miles metre, and 128 miles special; Lord Dufferin 749 miles standard, 1,030 metre, and 50 miles special; Lord Lansdowne 1,569 miles standard, 2,100 metre, and 111 special; and last Lord Elgin 2,871 standard, 2,197 metre, and 490 miles of special gauge.

The following are particulars of the state of progress of the lines under construction of interest on the Bombay side. They are brought up to the latest reports. The Tapti Valley Railway is expected to be opened throughout next October.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway establishment of standard gauge communication from Feroz-pore to Bhatinda is practically complete.

Hyderabad Godavary Railway plate laying on the northern section has been completed, and the work on the two major bridges only remains unfinished; plate laying on the southern section from Secunderabad is in hand; and work on the Godavary bridge is well advanced, and the section from Jalna to Nandair is in progress. It is expected that the northern section will be opened this month, sixty miles of the southern section from Secunderabad northwards about the end of 1899, and a portion of the southern section from mile 60 to mile 193 early in 1900.

Rajpipla Railway section from Rajpardi to Umballa has been opened, and from Umballa to Ambleta is nearly complete, while the remaining portion is well in hand, the whole extension being expected to be opened this month.

Regarding the Bombay, Baroda double lines the length from Amroli to Kim has been opened, Kim to Broach is approaching completion, and Broach to Miyagam is ready for opening. Between Dahanu and Sachin the earthwork is nearly complete, and girder work and ballast are in progress. Work of renewing the 60 foot warren girders with steel plate girders is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

On the British section of Shadipalli-Balotra Railway earthwork is nearly completed, and bridging is half finished from Shadipalli to Chor.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Captain A. D. Young, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Bombay, yesterday morning, from Mahableshwar, by the ordinary Poona passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. A few officials and gentlemen assembled at the station to meet the Governor, amongst those present being Brigadier-General F. Ventris, C. B., Commanding the Bombay District; the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Mr. E. F. Dawson, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S.; Mr. W. T. Morrison, Collector of Bombay; Prince Baldeoji, of Dharampore; Lieutenant Goodon, and Sirdar Oomer Jamal. The train was a few minutes behind the time. On alighting from the train Lord Sandhurst was decorated with a floral wreath and presented with a bouquet by Sirdar Oomer Jamal. After shaking hands with all present, the Governor, in company of his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, drove to the Secretariat, where his Excellency remains during his temporary sojourn in Bombay. Mr. Henderson, the Railway Superintendent, and the Chief Inspector, Mr. Jeffreys, also arrived by the same train. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival of the Governor. His Excellency leaves Bombay on the 10th instant.

CRIMINAL TRIBES IN SIND.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, as amended by Section 2 of the Criminal Tribes Act Amendment Act, 1897, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council, to declare the whole of Part I. of the said Act, amended as aforesaid, to be in force in the whole of the Presidency of Bombay (including Sind). His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to declare that the tribe known as the Hurs or Lurs in Sind is a criminal tribe within the meaning of the said Act.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE CASE FOR COLONEL PICQUART.

STORY OF THE "PETIT BLEU."

THE NEW FRENCH ACADEMICIAN.

PARIS, MAY 19.

The "Figaro" to-day devotes, says Reuter, a supplement of four pages to the conclusion of Picquart's memorial to the Court of Indictments. With ragard to the second of the four charges made against Picquart, that of communicating the Dreyfus secret "dossier" to Maitre Leblois, the memorial says that the fact of this communication having been made cannot only not be proved, but, even if it were proved, it would be impossible to imagine for what purpose it was made, seeing that at no time had Leblois, Scheurer-Kestner, or any other advocate of revision made use of the "dossier." As to the third and fourth charges—forgery and use of forgery—Picquart describes the circumstances in which the "petit bleu" reached the Ministry of War, and discusses the alleged fraudulent acts of which he was accused at the time the document was photographed. Picquart criticises the writing of the "petit bleu," and reminds the court that at the time of M. Tavernier's inquiry, the experts who compared the writing of the "petit bleu" with his pronounced in his favour. With regard to the erasure by scratching out words in the "petit bleu," the experts recognized that the word "Esterhazy" was originally in the address, and that it had been written with the same ink and probably by the same hand as the rest of the document. The photographic plates proved, moreover, that it was in the process of photography that the scratching was done. In short the Tavernier inquiry showed that the handwriting of the "petit bleu" was not his. It would have been impossible for him to scratch the "petit blue," since the word "Esterhazy" was on the paper when it was still intact. Referring next to the machinations put on foot with the object of discrediting the "petit blue," the memorial characterizes as an invention the story of the apposition of the postal marks on the "petit bleu."

Four documents are appended to the memorial. The first relates to the depositions of General Roget on the subject of the "petit bleu" and refutes the accusations of that officer. It also points out the contradictions between Major Lauth's and General Roget's statements on the subject. The second document is a comparative table of the evidence of Major Lauth and Captain Yung with regard to the proposals which Picquart is alleged to have made to Lauth regarding the handwriting of the "petit bleu." The third document is a comparative table of the evidence of Lauth, Yung, and Gribelin relative to the question of the postal marks. The fourth document is the deposition of Police Commissary Tonts. The "Voltaire" states that some time ago an employee of the Ministry of Public Instruction on being dismissed took with him official writing paper and envelopes, and made use of them for the purpose of requesting seats in the subsidised theatres. The fraud was discovered and the employee was arrested. M. Bertillon was entrusted with the task of establishing an identity between the letters addressed to the subsidised theatres and those of the employee, and he came to the conclusion that the handwriting was that of the employee imitated by a clever forger. Some days later the employee acknowledged the authorship of the letters which had been subjected to expert examination, and M. Bertillon then declared that the man had been paid by the syndicate of treason to declare himself guilty.

M. Paul Deschanel can claim to be one of the rare politicians elected to the French Academy whose literary achievements can bear careful scrutiny. The President of the Chamber succeeds to the "fauteuil" of an admirable journalist, Edouard Herve, and he has done some excellent journalism himself. He was at one time a fairly frequent contributor to the "Revue Politique et Litteraire," and he has written numerous articles for the "Temps" and the "Debats." His books include several works dealing with colonial and social questions—his "Question du Tonkin" is a masterly exposition from the French point of view of the situation in Tonkin—and three really delightful volumes of historical and literary essays. "Orateurs et hommes d'Etat," "Figures de Femmes," and "Figures Litteraires." The first-mentioned volume, which contains studies of Pitt, Fox, and Lord Grey, shows M. Paul Deschanel to have an intimate acquaintance with English history and politics. The dual side of M. Deschanel's character is clearly reflected in his writings. His work as an historian and critic bears the plainest traces of his acquaintance with the practical side of public affairs. The reverse is also true: that is to say, M. Deschanel is one of the extremely few politicians in the Chamber who in virtue of their culture rise superior to the petty party squabbles that are the sole concern of almost the whole of the Assembly. Already the third personage in the Republic, M. Paul Deschanel has it in him to mount still higher, and his election to the Academy should only be one triumph the more in an exceptionally brilliant career.

A telegram was received in Paris on Sunday from Major Marchand at Harrar that he has been everywhere received in Abyssinia with the warmest kindness, and with the greatest distinction by the Governors of Provinces, and by the Negus. The Committee of the Army and Navy Club have invited Major Marchand and his party to be their guests while in Paris. The room that was given to Admiral Avellan is to be made ready for Major Marchand. All the anti-Dreyfusites to whom the courageous M. Delcasse is now so obnoxious are determined to hail that explorer as a sacrificed hero. Nothing could be more perversely ingenious than to turn Major Marchand to account in this way. Should the Government prevent him coming to Paris, the country is likely to be against it, for a hero is longed for. Orders will be sent to him not to speak to anyone on the way to Paris who does not fill an official situation, so that he be not interviewed.

M. Georges Hugo, grandson of Victor Hugo, was again before the Civil Tribunal on Monday. He was the defendant in a suit brought by his wife *nee* Menard Dorian, to recover the entire control of her fortune. He dissipated before his marriage a considerable part of his share of Victor Hugo's fortune, and since his marriage the £32,000 that figures in the settlement. This sum was invested in gilt-edged securities. Madame Georges Hugo is wealthy. Through her mother, who was a very great heiress, she is the granddaughter of Dorian, the iron-master, who was Master of the Ordnance during the seige of Paris, and manufactured the artillery the Communists in 1871 used against the Versallists. Mr. Albert Clemenceau represented Madame Georges Hugo, and Me. Lenoble, the husband. The Public Minister asked for a delay of three weeks. He will, at the end of that time, sum up, and the case therefore stands adjourned.

The funeral of the late M. Henri Becque, the dramatist, was almost an apotheosis. He lived and died in great poverty, but few suspected, until his health broke down, how poor he was. The remains were brought to the church of Saint Francois de Sales, not in a hearse, but in one of those hospital vehicles for conveying corpses. It arrived some time before the hour fixed for the ceremony. Flowers were sent direct to the church and in great quantities. M. Larroumet, Censor of Plays, represented the Government, MM. Sardou, Guillaume, and Bornier the Academy. The dramatic authors, novelists, poets, painters, and sculptors were endless in number. "Gyp" brought an armful of flowers, which she laid on the bare, varnished coffin. Military honours were rendered as the corpse was being taken from the church. M. Sardou, as pall-bearer, walked all the way to Pere-Lachaise. The other pallbearers were MM. Henri Bauer, Roujon, and Rostand. MM. Roujon, Bornier, Ancey, and Bauer delivered "farewell speeches" over the grave.

The prompt collapse of the postmen's strike in Paris shows that a centralized Government is not without its advantages. They were not as necessary as, in their indignation against the Senate, which had rejected an amendment for raising their wages, they had imagined. Soldiers were promptly told off for the work of distribution, and our Paris correspondent describes them as having executed it clumsily but still methodically. Secondly, the postmen had rendered themselves liable, as State officials, to punishment under the penal law and the forfeiture of their pensions; two screws eminently calculated to fasten down unenterprising and frugal Frenchmen. Hence it is not surprising that they should have trooped back to work with alacrity. The functionary under a centralized Government always imagines that he is the pivot on which the whole system turns; the Government, having an endless supply of labour at their disposal, can always disabuse him of that delusion. But the real people to be pitied are the soldiers, who must have done such an unusual amount of thinking that their caps must have felt several sizes too small.

The French police have strict orders to prevent quacks or other unauthorised persons from practising as medical practitioners. This is the reason why they have recently paid a domiciliary visit to the latest fashionable faith-healer in Paris. He professes to owe his supposed miraculous powers to the direct intervention of St. Paul. A Mexican by birth, he has various physical deformities which add to his strange appearance. The consulting-room which he opened a few months ago in the Rue Cadet has been besieged. He does not possess any miraculous drug nor infallible specific, but contents himself with submitting his patients to magnetic passes. He was thus employed when the police magistrate entered his consulting-room. The patients present protested indignantly against this untimely interference, and assured the magistrate with remarkable unanimity of the reality of the "doctor's" powers. When he takes his trial for practising illegally as a doctor he will not only be defended by Maitre Frederic Allain, the eminent barrister, but evidence will be given in his favour by quite a number of Parisian celebrities, including Madame Emma Calve, Mdlle. Cleo de Merode, and several journalists and artists who have consulted him with surprising results.

Some practical jokers in Paris have worried the proprietor of a cafe on the Place Clichy into an illness. One day a carter called with 3,000 bottles of beer and a receipted bill. M. Bros disclaimed all knowledge of the order, but from the carter's remarks it was obvious that he held M. Bros responsible in some way for the mystery. The carter was followed by a bath-house attendant with a sulphur bath, who also impugned the cafe proprietor's good faith. The next scene was with a buxom wet-nurse, who wept copiously. Then a police summons arrived, and M. Bros hurried to the station expecting to meet some of his co-victims. The summons was imaginary, and the only satisfaction he obtained was a lecture on his simplicity from the irritated Commissary. On the same day a bailiff called to present notes of hand which M. Bros had never signed, and a day or two later 300 waiters came as candidates for a non-existent vacancy. A complaint to the Parquet did not lead to the detection of the cafe proprietor's persecutors, who continued their proceedings until M. Bros became ill. Finally it occurred to him that two of his customers never failed to be in the cafe when the pleasantries were in progress, and viewed his tribulations with unseemly delight. He consequently brought an action against them for 10,000fr. damages, and though they deny all knowledge of the matter the Court has ordered an inquiry to be made.

A curious experiment is to hand from Paris, where M. le Bon claims to have photographed metallic substances in complete darkness without the aid of the X-rays. He shuts up a paraffin lamp in a box of sheet iron, having on one side a window filled with black paper. Next to this window he places a wooden box containing the key or other object to be photographed, and on the side furthest away from the window a screen covered with sulphide of zinc, which has previously been exposed to a strong light. At the end of a short time, although the operation may take place at night, or in a room artificially rendered entirely dark, he sees the image of the object to be photographed appear upon the screen in luminous outline. His theory is that every lamp emits, besides luminous rays, rays of what he calls "black light," and that these are capable of penetrating all known substances except lamp-black. Clearly all our views of the nature of the rays contained in the solar spectrum are likely soon to undergo some perfectly revolutionary changes.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th May:—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 11th May, 1897. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 24th April, 1899, reporting that the four new boilers ordered out from England to replace the old ones, *vide* Trustees' Resolution quoted above, have been fitted up in the Prince's Dock Hydraulic Engine House, and work satisfactorily, proposing that provision having been made in the current year's budget to fix one of the old boilers in the workshop, the other three be sold, if a good price can be obtained for them, but if there be no offer higher than their value as old iron, recommending that they may be retained to be used as tanks at some future time.

Resolution.—The proposals of the engineer are approved.

Read letter from Messrs. Latham and Company, dated 10th May 1899, saying that on a consignment of 16 cases containing 80 bicycles ex s. s. Peninsular, which arrived in February last, Wharfage Fees amounting to Rs. 160 were charged, viz., at Rs. 2 per bicycle, in accordance with the scale of rates chargeable at the Docks, while the fees charged for wharfage on landing a consignment of 80 machines, identical in every way, amounted to Rs. 23-12-0 only, observing that if the bicycles had been charged by measurement the charges would have been Rs. 23-5-0. also that the consignment of bicycles in question measures on an average 8 ft. 3 in. each machine, which may be taken as a fair estimate for the measurement of bicycles when shipped in quantities, expressing the opinion that the wharfage rate on bicycles is entirely disproportionate to the charge for other descriptions of vehicles, e. g., a dog-cart averaging 5 tons, is charged Rs. 8, while four-wheel carriages, which probably average about 8 tons, are charged Rs. 10, and proposing that the wharfage rate on bicycles be reduced, taking into consideration the fact that bicycles have now become an important article of importation, and that an improved method of packing has also reduced the exterior size of packages.

Read report from the Docks Superintendent, dated 19th May 1899, saying that bicycles, though medium in size, as packages, are very delicate machines, requiring careful handling, and cannot in consequence be treated as ordinary cargo, that 3,701 bicycles were imported during eleven months of the year 1898-99 against 2,959 during the year 1897-98, while those exported numbered 136 against 91 during the same periods, and considering that the market price of each bicycle ranges from Rs. 250 to upwards of Rs. 500, the moderate charge of two rupees made for Dock dues on each machine is reasonable.

Resolution.—The Trustees regret they are unable to make any reduction in the Dock wharfage rate for bicycles.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th May 1899, reporting that a fire broke out at about 12 o'clock midnight on the 14th ult. in some docras of cotton lying on the Apollo Reclamation wharf, but that the damage caused was trivial.

Pilotage statement:—

	For week ending 20th May 1899.	Total from 1st April to 20th May 1899.	For week ending 20th May 1898.	Total from 1st April to 20th May 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	159	24	175
Do. piloted out of harbour	20	168	25	169
Do. transported	11	116	23	149
Do. attended to	2	15	2	25
Do. warped	1	9	2	14

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	15
C Market, Bhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	2	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	3	6	82
Total plague deaths to date	46,611	40,559	
Same date last year	16	3	73

MILITARY NEWS.

Major D. J. Taylor, 6th Punjab Infantry, vacates his appointment as District Recruiting Officer, Dogra District, Jullundar, on appointment as Officiating Wing Commander, 33rd Punjab Infantry.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS ON A MARWARI FIRM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloane charged Maneklal Ghelabhai, Bapuji Dhunjibhai Bannji, Chhotalal Harjivan, and Jiwan Mahadoo with aiding and abetting one Mohanlal Keshwlal, between the month of December 1898 and May 1899, to commit the offence of criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of 13 *hundis*, for Rs. 63,425, and with receiving stolen property. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended the first accused; Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mullan, and Mullan, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the second accused; and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the last accused Jiwan Mahadoo. The accused Chhotalal was unrepresented.

The first two accused were put on their trial in the beginning of the last month and evidence of some witnesses for the prosecution was recorded. Subsequently the last two accused having been arrested, the case was yesterday proceeded with *de novo*. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Nicholson at the outset stated that he did not think it necessary to go through the details of the case, as they were already before the court but he considered it desirable to lay before the court, some facts connecting the last two accused with the case. Jiwan was a permanent servant of the first accused Maneklal, but Chhotalal appeared to have been employed in connection with two of the *hundis* which formed the subject-matter of the present charge. The evidence that had already been given was not against the third and fourth accused. It might be remembered that the witness Mohanlal, who had given evidence, stated that he was induced by Manek lal to get a genuine *hundi* in order that he and Bapuji might get other *hundis* forged. It appeared that most of the *hundis*, or, at all events, some of them, were presented by Jiwan to the complainant's firm to be cashed. The practice followed by the complainant's firm in regard to the payment of *hundis* was this. After a *hundi* had been presented, payment was not made at once nor was it made at the complainant's place of business. The *hundi* having been first examined and a copy made of it, a servant of the firm was sent with money to the payee, who received the money from him after signing the receipt for it. This practice had been followed in all the cases, and Jiwan had been the recipient of good deal of money on these forged *hundis*. Chhotalal had also been the recipient of some of the money in a similar manner. He did not consider it worth his while to go into the facts of the case which were well-known to the court, but he might mention that he would prove by evidence that Maneklal, who, a short time ago was in a condition of abject poverty, had suddenly come into a large amount of wealth. He proposed to take a new line in regard to the order of witnesses. He would ask the depositions of the witnesses already examined to be read over to them, and would put them further questions, if necessary.

Joharimal Jamnadas, partner in the firm of Ramnarayan Baldeodas, was then examined by Mr. Nicholson as to the genuineness or otherwise of the *hundis* complained of.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A PARSI DOCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. H. Dastur resumed his inquiry into the case in which Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia charged Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, with assault. Mr. Kazi Kabir-ud-din, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Pavri, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Dr. Sukhia, in opening his case, remarked that he had to contend against various difficulties in the case, owing to the opposite party being very influential, and he was afraid the witnesses he had called on his behalf would turn hostile. He had, however, great faith in the British Courts of Law and the officers administering justice. The cause of quarrel originated in his standing up as a candidate for a seat in the Municipal Corporation, which was to be voted for by the electors of the Mandvi Ward. One gentleman told him that a Parsi should not have stood as a candidate for that ward. The assault, which was of a violent character and which necessitated his taking medicine to restore his spirits, was committed in the presence of about 50 persons. Dr. Sukhia then referred to some correspondence that had passed between him and the defendant. He first wrote to the defendant calling upon him to apologise, but the latter in his reply stated that it was. Dr. Sukhia who had committed the assault and who had tendered an apology for the offence in the presence of other parties.

Dr. Sukhia then gave his evidence. He said that during the election a man tendered his voting-paper in the name of a Memon. Witness challenged the vote and reported to Mr. Brunton that the man was a Khatri and had impersonated as a Memon. He further said that he was "a false Memon." The defendant thereupon raised his clenched fist at him and said that if he spoke of Memons in that fashion again he (the defendant) would break his head. Witness retorted by saying that he had seen many like defendant. The defendant then caught witness by the throat, gave him blow on the chest near the region of the heart and pushed him severely. Had not some one supported him he would have fallen to the ground. Witness further said the defendant abused him also.

Several witness were then examined on behalf of the complainant.

The case stands adjourned.

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that fittings of steel (such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like), for steel pipes and tubes shall be assessed to duty on importation at the rate at which steel pipes and tubes are assessed, namely, one per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1895, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the casting of type.

PLAGUE WORKERS IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following Resolution of Government is

able services they have rendered. Their names are here set forth :

Sir Dinshaw M Petit Bart — Mr N V Mandlik, J P
Mr Navroji M Wadia, C I E — Rev R M Gray
Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, J P — The Hon Dr R Krishna, J P
Professor O V Muller, J P — Mr Adamji Peerbhoy, J P
Shams-ul-lama J J Modi

WARD A.

Mr K R Kama, J P — Dr B N Pombhet, J P
Khan Saheb M Faridudin — Dr R T Nariman
Mr C Hummel — Mr R P Karkaria
Dr N N Katrak, J P — Mr N N Guzlar
Mr D Gordhandas, J P — Mr A N Guzlar
Khan Bahadur B B Patel, J P — Mr B P Dhoody
Dr D N Saher — Mr Hubert Crawford

WARD B.

Rao Bahadur Vithalrao K Vandekar, J P — r Lakhamsi Napreo, J P
Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla, J P — Mr Ramchandas Haridas
Mr Ramchandra V Vandekar — Khan Bahadur Mahomed I H Abdoo, J P
Rao Saheb B Bhivaji, J P — Dr Khojah Abdulla
Mr Joseph Ezekiel, J P — Khan Saheb David Solomon
Khan Saheb H M Bandaaa — Khan Saheb Kazi M A Saheb Moorgay
Rao Bahadur K Damji, J P — Mr Ismaeli I Kuwra
Rao Bahadur K Nathu Sadoe — Haji Cassum Juab, J P
Rao Saheb Vasanji Tricumji — Mr Fazulbhoy M Chinoy
Mr Narsi Keshavji

WARD C.

Rao Bahadur N T Vaidya, J P — Munshi Abdul Karim
Dr Cowasji Hormasji, J P — Mr Sarafally Mamooji
Rao Saheb B Pitale, J P — Mr A Kasturchand
Dr Cowasji Pestonji — Mr Kanji B Bhagat
Dr L P Pinto — Khan Bahadur F Jivaji, J P
Rao Bahadur Ganasham N Nadkarni, J P — Rao Bahadur M K, J P
Dr A G Vieyra, J P — Mr Amarchand Parmar
Mr Bhaskar Dhakji Cashinath, J P — Khan Saheb N B Santook, J P
Dr P J DeSouza — Mr N Pestonji Kalo
Mr Harjivandas Surderdas — Rao Saheb P Udhavji, J P
Dr Dinshaw S Master, J P — Rao Saheb N Mcroba
Dr Bezanji D Kapadia, J P — Rao Saheb N R G, J P
Dr Ismail J Mahomed, J P — Khan Bahadur C S Moorkar
Dr Parshotam Haricband — Khan Saheb B R Rana
Dr S S Mistr — Khan Bahadur D R C, J P
The Hon Mr G K Parekh, J P — Rao Saheb G M Dukle
Mr V P Gungaraia — Mr P Harilal Mohanlal
Mr Vithaldas Jivandas — Rao Saheb S Motiram
Mr Ranchodas V Shroff — Mr Ramji Velji
Mr Chunilal N Shroff — Rao Saheb G Khusaldas
Mr D T Virajdas, J P
Mr B A Kur, J P

WARD D.

Dr M B Colah, J P — Mr Allan F Turner, J P
Dr Framji Shapurji, J P — Mr Sunderoath D Khoto
Khan Saheb Gulam H Rogay — Mr Amirudin Tyabji, J P
Mr B S Hukil — Dr Shankaram Vithal, J P
Dr D B Naik — Khan Bahadur B Dadabhoy
Mr P B Joshi — J P
Mr D N Bahadurji — Revd Dr D Mackichan
Dr A D Modi, J P — Mr Nanabhai H Ranina, J P
The Hon Mr N G Chandavarkar, J P — Mr R W L Dunlop, J P
Mr D G Padhye — Mr P B Saville, J P
Mr Sadik G Tyabji — Dr Janardan Tapidas
Mr P R Wilson, J P — Mr M D Dadysett, Bar-at-Law
Mr G H Farran — Mr E Wilkin, J P
Lieut-Col T A Freeman — Khan Saheb Sheikh Abdulally Mulla Hiptoola Misri
Mr J C G Bowes, J P
Dr M D Kama

WARD E.

Khan Saheb S A Khadir — Mr G Lund, J P
Khan Saheb Kavasji E Patel — Mr J Macdonald, J P
Khan Saheb A S Moos — Rao Saheb M Rachuji
Rao Bahadur K Balaram, J P — Mr Janseerji C Kharadi
Mr P F Bhadkamkar — Mr C D Darwala
Rao Saheb Dr V P Chavan — Rao Saheb D K Desai
Mr S S Somakh — Mr P J Swami
Khan Saheb B R Ashburner — Mr L Meghji
Khan Bahadur S Hajiani, J P — Mr Umar Jamal

WARDS F AND G.

Rao Bahadur V Khimji, J P — Mr A N Dalvi
Rao Saheb S Khanderao — Mr C Reel
Khan Saheb S A Yusufbhoy, J P — Dr D A DeMonte, J P
Mr S W Crichton
Mr J F Madan — Mr D Bhimji, J P
Mr W R Jaykar

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Mr Nazmudin Tyabji, J P — Sardar Umar Jamal, J P
Khan Bahadur H A D H A Shah, J P — Khan Saheb Syed N Hussain
Mr Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at Law, J P — Khan Saheb H I H S Patel
Khan Bahadur Abdoor Razzak bin Curtas, J P — Khan Bahadur Haji A K H M Kadwani, J P
Moulvi Hidayetullah, J P — Mr Sitaram Keshav Bole
Mr Ibrahim A Peerbhoy — Mr Hasanali M Bambot, J P
Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, J P — Mr Mohomedbhoy Hasanali
Heji Suleman A Wahed, J P — Khan Saheb Haji I H Isa

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the *Certificate of Merit* to the undermentioned gentlemen in acknowledgment of their plague services in Bombay City :—

Names.	Number of Certificate.	Names.	Number of Certificate.
WARD A.			
Mr Merwanji Colahawala	191	Mr Vittal Sayani	196
Mr Fakhal Ismail	192	Mr Gopal Patel	197
Mr Mahomed Ibrahim	193	Mr Sorabji Daruwala	198
Mr H V Rajwaikar	194	Mr H D Shah	199
Munshi Radhrudin Fardudin Moradin	195		
WARD B.			
Mr K A Halde	200	Mr R Vandrawandas	219
Mr M M Sawant	201	Mr M H Nicholson	220
Mr E Solomon	202	Mr P Jadhavji	221
Mr M Joosna	203	Mr D P R Kamji	222
Mr M M Shirazi	204	Mr V Becnar	223
Mr G Moses	205	Mr K Kcoverji	224
Mr S Vithal	206	Mr D K hetsi	225
Mr S S Mandlekar	207	Mr R G Vaidya	226
Mr V S Narangrekar	208	Mr D Hariram	227
Mr S V Khandalkar	209	Mr H Punja	228
Mr J Canji	210	Mr M Jadavji	229
Mr K B Hajib	211	Mr A Ramji	230
Mr H A Cassumbhoy	212	Mr D Madhavdas	231
Mr G H Vaidya	213	Mr Keshavji Bhimji	232
Mr A Dewji	214	Mr Hirji Ghellabhai	233
Mr J S Hirji	215	Mr Khimji H Kayani	234
Mr F M Pir Mahomed	216	Mr Jivraj Shamji	235
Mr G Damji	217	Mr Shivji Mulji	236
Mr N Kashinath	218		
WARD C.			
Mr Julio des N Menezes	237	Mr Purshotam N Mulji	252
Mr Vasudeo C Abhaji	238	Mr Mathuradas Firaj	253
Mr Srinath Nanabhai	239	Mr Jethabhai Anandji	254
Mr Ramdas V Desai	240	Mr Ganpat J Parulkar	255
Mr Madhavrao Bhat	241	Mr Nazerally Casrudin	256
Mr F B C Lilaywala	242	Mr Harichand Udaji	257
Mr L Pragji Arsher	243	Mr R P Kamat	258
Mr Baiaji Narayen Bhise	244	Mr Shamrao D Mankar	259
Mr P B Chowagli	245	Mr B Bhawandas	260
Mr Madhavram Hiralal	246	Mr Jagannath Raghoba	261
Mr M Pranjivandas	247	Mr Kanji Malji	262
Mr Ravji V Shankershet	248	Mr B Moroba	263
Mr Vesanjee N Mancha	249	Mr M H Harichandra	264
Mr Atmaram J Kirtikar	250	Mr R Balaji	265
Mr Bhai Jivanji	251	Mr Ebrahim Ladha	266
Mr Nanoo N Kothare	252	Mr Ramji Laxuman	267
Mr J B Gazdar	253	Mr K Kanji Rose	268
Mr Parbhudas B	254	Mr Mahad Gokula	269
Mr Gangatrao Chintoba	255	Mr S A Mankar	270
Mr Bhagwantrao N V	256	Mr G R Dharadhar	271
Mr Purshotam Bhai	257	Mr V Jotiram	272
Mr Bechardas S Desai	258	Mr R Isharam	273
Mr Shantaram Khatree	259	Mr P Gopal	274
Mr Ramchandra S	260	Mr L Damodardas	275
Dr F E Madan	261	Mr L Parshotam	276
Dr N J K Sethna	262	Mr K Parshotam	277
Mr Hormasji Sorabji	263	Mr A Sunkerji	278
Mr R D Surveyor	264	Mr N Gopinath	279
Mr F B Dantra	265	Mr J Hariwalabhdas	280
Mr Ameer Khan	266	Mr V Jethabhai	281
Mr Shamrao P, J P	267	Mr D Tricamdas	282
Mr Tulsidas Dhanji	268	Mr M Harischandra	283
Mr D H Hillimoria	269	Mr R G Deshmukh	284
Mr A D Hillimoria	270	Mr P Bhagwandas	285
Mr K H Hillimoria	271	Rao Saheb G M Pitale, J P	286
Mr Vasanji Purshotam	272	Mr S Y Dabholkar	287
Mr Balkrishnaji B Pitale	273	Dr M Harkisandas	288
Mr Bagaji Khanderao	274	Mr M H Mandlewala	289
Dr Anant N Sambare	275	Mr N M Arjani	290
Mr Rustomji B Paymr	276	Mr D M Patel	291
Mr Dadabhai N K, J P	277	Mr C Brijlal	292
Mr D S Bhagat	278	Mr Ghasa Ram	293
Mr Jehangir R Master	279	Mr H Parbhudas	294
Mr Wamanrao N Moroba	280	Mr I Tribhowandas	295
Mr D R Kairawala	281	Mr S Bhanabhoy	296
Mr N G Ranchodlal	282	Mr Ramdas Sankar	297
Mr R M Chenkar	283	Mr R Itcharem	298
Mr F A De Monte	284	Mr N Jamadas	299
Dr K G Englicer	285	Mr P Pchalal	300
Mr Hormasji Rustomji	286	Mr C Thomas	301
Dr John Da Cunha	287	Mr J Bhai	302
Dr V S Diwan	288	Mr N Lallubhoy	303
Dr W Madhavrao	289	Mr Jakeria-Banji	304
Mr J C Merchant	290	Mr S Purshotamdas	305
Mr Rustomji M Master	291	Mr V Kalyanji	306
WARD D.			
Mr F M Banaji	307	Mr B Sakaramji	322
Mr K M Ghodi	308	Mr Laxman Vinayakrao	323
Mr H B Naik	309	Mr Ishaag r Jijibhai Lam	324
Mr Kamruddin Amiruddin	310	Mr N B Jaiswala	325
Mr Navroji Dhanjibhoy	251	Mr Hirji P D Adenwala	326
WARD E.			
Khan Saheb P P Roghina	327	Mr Ibrahim Hafiz	336
Mr Bawa M Pandia	328	Mr Hari Laxman	337
Mr Dadaji B Gaikwad	329	Mr Gamat Annaji	338
Rao Bahadur K C Kale	330	Mr Shivaji Shivaji	339
Rao Saheb G B Rukhare	331	Mr D G Annaji	340
Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Barde, J P	332	Mr Nanoo Sakharam	341
Mr T J Chaudhri, J P	333	Mr Malco Laxman	342
Mr R B Malup, J P	334	Mr Sivaji Lingoo	343
Mr S S H Desemukh	335	Mr Abdul Karim	344
		Mr Mahomed Hussein	345
WARDS F and G.			
Dr S S Rajiwala	346	Mr Hajivan Mulji	359
Dr N Marshall	347	Mr B B Screwala	360
Mr J M Aguiar	348	Mr J F Olivera	361
Mr V R Laxuman	349	Mr Munshi I Dastu	362
Mr Ravji Raghunath	350	Mr Devji Parbhu	363
Mr J Barretto	351	Mr K Y Powar	364
Mr R K Bapasola	352	Mr R K Powar	365
Mr V A Acharya	353	Mr W H Khare, B A	366
Mr Narayen Moroba	354	Mrs Drupadibai	367
Mr Carrimbhoy Peerbhoy	355	Mr R K Bhosala	368
Mr D A Athavle	356	Mr F M Somwan	369
Mr Damodhar G Kansar	357	Mr Mancherji Shapurji	400
Mr Khaji M Joshi	358	Mr I Bandi Rama	401
CENTRAL DISTRICT.			
Haji Abdul Sattar Saheb	402	Mr Bala Bahauddin Khote	420
Haji Fateh Mahomed	403	Mr Munshi M Khete	421
Mr Patel Sulleman	404	Mr Shaik Usmaa Rafique	422
Mr Hasam Dada	405	Mr M I Montabhai	423
Mr Narayen Hari Sarve	406	Mr Abdul R Baksh ola	424
Mr Desai Balkaji Pancsar	407	Mr Y Habibullah	425
Mr P Parshura	408	Mr Karim Bakhsh	426
Mr Abdulla H Y Mahomed	409	Mr Abdulla Ismail Mohamed	427
Syed S Abdul Rahman	410	Sirdar Makhicom	428
Khan Saheb S M Ibrahim	411	Haji Ismael Budha	429
Mr Sawrozali Lattak	412	Mr Ibrahim K Mohomed	430
Mr Mohrem Shaikhbhai	413	Haji Hashim	431
Mr Kanji Dhiabhai	414	Haji Nawaz Adam	432
Mr Valji Punjabhai	415	Mr Mowji Hirji	433
Mr Abdool Ismail	416	Mr Osman Abda	434
Mr Narayenrao Laxuman	417	Haji Musa H Mahomed	435
Mr M Ali Tungekar	418	Haji O Yusukhan	436
Mr M Ibrahim Tungekar	419	Mr Bala Mian Mokadam	437
Haji Mian Dowjy	420	Mr Shaik Mian P Saheb	438
Mr Sharif G R Landay	421	Mr Shaikh Chanda	439
Mr Kasim Kurley	422	Mr Shaikhbudin Kirtikar	440
Mr Abdulali Karimbhai	423	Mr Haji Abdullah Khatib	441
Mr Abdul H S Kamradin	424	Mr Saonsaheb D	442
Mr Nur Ali M Chaudhri	425	Mr Ahmed Saheb M	443
Mr Abdul Rahim Sarang	426	Mr A K Ibaisullah	444
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TO NATIVE LOVERS OF CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cricket season will soon open in Bombay and Poona, and a lover of the game may now indulge in prospective criticism and suggest measures calculated to enhance public interest in the sport. One feature to be deplored in connection with Presidency cricket is the fact that Parsee cricket has steadily gone down. The past two years have been very unhappy with the Parsees, indeed. The confident, I had almost said too confident, gait which many times comes to hopeless veteran players is now upon the majority of Parsee cricketers, and many a time have I witnessed a smiling and confident look, when at the time of going out of the tent, exchanged, in a few minutes, to a forced smile at the time of returning. I am a sympathiser with native cricket, and though I never liked the generally graceless manner of Parsee batting, I have always wished them success. The only person who is a remarkably reifeving feature of Parsee batting is Mistry, the pride of style and dash. Let us hope that Parsees will give us a few more Mistrys in the near future.

But while Parsee cricket has a bad record to show, the Hindus have improved surprizingly. The so-called cold season matches in Bombay between them and the local Parsee clubs, last year, were remarkable for their strength. L. S. Bhundare has the dash and knock in him, and though a usually kind paper said some unkind things of him, when he was given a present by the Hindu Gymkhana last year for his splendid services, yet I believe he is one of the very best trundlers this side India, and surely no mean batsman. A few years of careful cricket like the last and Mr. Bhundare will be known far and wide. Chonkar is improving immuch as he is playing, which is the best compliment that is the only thing required for a man of his capacity to come forward. The Poona Hindus are a remarkably splendid combination, poor as they are. Away now, I say, with your sluggishness, ye rich men of the Hindu community ! Away with censuring your own men. Come forward with aid and encouragement, and you will find in these young men something to pride yourselves upon. Balu, Bhachu,—Mr. L. S. Bhundare is thus friendly called—Bhide, Shivshankar and Chonkar : what finer bowling strength would you have ? Jayaram and Shrinivaslao from the South, Bhide, Saraf, Bapat and Divekar from Poona, Bhachu, Chonkar and some from the rising youths, such as Chunilal and Telang, from Bombay, Hemu and one more from Kathiawar : and would that be a common team in point of batting strength ? You are underestimating your strength, my friends, and are sadly wanting in organization. You don't see the possibilities that are in your young men if well equipped for the fray. Ranjitsinghji has come and gone, and the very fact must not be lost on you.

In regard to European cricket the Bombay Gymkhana does not show as strong a team as it did two or three years ago. Poona, with the acquisition of the almost first bat in India, Captain Greig, is indeed holding its own.

But my chief intention was to address myself to Native lovers of cricket and not to European cricket, and I think I have said enough for the intelligent and spirited amongst them.—Yours, &c.,

June 7. YINAYAK.

WANTED A HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As time has now come for the establishment of a Hindu Missionary Society in India I beg to call the attention of the educated Hindus to this pressing need—a long felt want in Indian Society. The Indian Society of to-day has neither precept nor principle of its own. The Indian Society at present has been shattered to pieces under the heavy pressure of the thousand and one insuperable obstacles in the way of social advancement. The state of the Hindu Society is really critical and painful. The windy lip and tongue rhetoric must now come to a standstill. Real practical work of Social reform must now begin. With this object in view a new Society under the name of the Hindu Missionary Society should be started. Men desirous of joining the new Society should at once communicate their names and wishes with their opinion on the subject to the editor, *Sudharak* or *Reformer* of Poona. Any donation for the promotion of this cause will be thankfully received by the editor of that paper. All Hindu brethren are earnestly requested to help the cause—a national cause,—which will give work, livelihood and happiness. The work is to be commenced on the model of the European and American Missionary Societies, and will comprise work, secular and spiritual,—promoting literature, art, and science; establishing educational institutions, opening workshops, art and industrial schools; establishing dispensaries; establishing commercial agencies, publishing books, journals, magazines, leaflets, tracts, etc., on pure Hindu religion, philosophy, and Social reform.—Yours, &c.,

ANANT BAPU SHASTRI JOSHI, F.T.S.

Dharwar, June 6.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE DERBY.

THE Derby Stakes of 6,000 sovs., by subscription of 50sovs. each, h. ft., or 5sovs. only if declared by the first Tuesday in January 1898; for three years olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 9lbs.; the nominator of the winner to receive 500sovs., the owner of the second 300sovs., and the owner of the third 200sovs. out of the stakes; about one mile and a half. 275 subs. Closed July 20th, 1897.

Duke of Westminster's b c Flying Fox, by Orme—Vampire ..... M Cannon 1
Mr. W R Marshall's ch c Damocles, by Suspender—Revelry ..... S Loates 2
J. A. Miller's b c Innocence, by Simonian—La Vierge ..... Halsey 3
Sir T Sykes' ch c My Boy by Marcion—Marchioness ..... Watts 0
Mr. T. L. Plunkett's b. c Oppressor, by Gallinule—Moira ..... T. Loates 0
Lt. Dunraven's blc Desmond, by St Simon—D'Abbesse de Jouarre ..... Pratt 0
Mr R C Harrison's br c Sir Reginald, by Hagioscope—The Empress Maud ..... Allsopp 0
Lord Rossmore's b c Ballyleck, by Augurim or Ballioldrumlins Bradford 0
Mr R A Oswald's b c Scintillant, by Shoen—Saltie ..... O Madden 0
E Gaier's br c Beautiwick, by Childwick—Lady Beauty Palmer 0
Mr. Fairie's b c Matoppo, by Salisbury—Isoletta .. Rickaby 0
J de Bremond's gr c Holocauste, by Le Sancy—Bugle ..... Sloan 0

(Winner trained by J. Porter.)

Betting : 5 to 2 on Flying Fox, 6 to 1 against Holocauste, 15 to 1 Damocles, 50 to 1 Innocence, 33 to 1 My Boy, 20 to 1 Oppressor, 33 to 1 Desmond, 100 to 1 Sir Reginald, 200 to 1 Ballyleck, 66 to 1 Scintillant, 200 to 1 Beautiwick, 200 to 1 Matoppo.

The race was run in beautiful weather, and there was as big a crowd as ever. After a delay at the post of nearly three-quarters of an hour Flying Fox was the first in his place, and had a splendid start. When three hundred yards had been travelled Holocauste was sent to the front, and made the running, closely attended by Flying Fox, Innocence, and Damocles lying next. The French colt looked much like winning, and flattered his friends till a quarter of a mile from home, when all their hopes were dissipated. Holocauste suddenly shut up, stumbled and fell out at the race, having broken his off fetlock. Flying Fox shot by him, followed by Innocence and Damocles; but the leader held them safe and won by two lengths, Damocles passing Innocence before they were abreast and getting second place; a length dividing second and third. Time, 2 mins. 42 4 5 secs. The win was tremendously popular, the owner and his trainer, old John Porter (his fifth Derby winner, by the way) being vociferously cheered. Holocauste was destroyed at once.

THE OAKS.

The Oaks Stakes of 4,500sovs.; by subscription of 50sovs. each, h. ft., or 5 sovs., only if declared by the first Tuesday in January 1898; for three-year-old fillies, 9st each; the nominator of the winner to receive 400sovs., the winner of the second 200sovs.; and the owner of third 100sovs out of the stakes; about one mile and a half. 227 subs. Closed July 20th, 1897

Mr Douglas Baird's b f Musa, by Martagon—Palmflower ..... O Madden 1
Lord Wm Beresford's b f Sibola, by the Sailor Prince—Saiuda ..... T Sloan 2
Lord Rosebery's b f Corpsaint, by Sheen—Illumisata ..... Wood 3
Duke of Westminster's b f Princess Mary, by Bend Or—St Mary ..... M Cannon 0
Mr J H Musker's b f Galopin Lassie, by Galopin—Kyleska ..... Martin 0
Mr J W Lumachi's br f Victoria Mar, by St. Simon—Hampton Rose ..... Watts 0
Mr C D Rose's b f Santa Casa, by Bonavista—Loretto ..... S Loates 0
Mr T Jennings's b f Reminiscence, by Charlton—Recollection ..... Rickaby 0
Mr Leonard Cohen's ch A Fairy Gold, by Bend Or—Dame Masham ..... Bradford 0
Mr W M G Singer's b f Jacinza, by Janisary—Bergusa by Helen ..... T Loates 0
Mr E C Clayton's ch f Fair Huguenot, by Sir Hugo—St Gold ..... Weldon 0
..... Allsopp 0

(Winner trained by H. Enoch.)

Betting : 20 to 1 against Musa, 7 to 4 on Sibola, 40 to 1 against Corposant,

Won by a head, a length and a half between second and third.—"Asian."

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824 Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

ANCIENT AND MODERN : A CONTRAST.

SCENE I.

SMALL country house in the suburbs of London. Mr. and Mrs. John Smith at breakfast—married about two years. She, tall, dark, rather masculine-looking. He, small, fair-haired, very thin, and face of the "fox-terrier" type.

She (rather timidly) : John dear, do you mind if I open a subscription at Bent's Library ?

He (decidedly) : It is quite unnecessary, Maria. I have plenty of books in the house that you have never read. Besides, there is always the newspaper—when I have done with it.

She : I don't care much for reading the newspapers, and—John dear, your books are so dreadfully clever.

He (in a slightly mollified tone) : They are rather deep for you perhaps, but—(pleasantly)—you can read my "Morton or Angling" it's excellent, and will give you a capital idea of my favourite sport."

She (coaxingly) : But I should like a library subscription too, I would like a nice novel.

He (sharply) ; Nonsense, novels are trash and rubbish, especially the novels women write nowadays They would only put a silly lot of new-fangled ideas into your head. Surely you have plenty to do in the house, although we do waste our money by keeping two servants where one would do. (He rises and puts on his coat.)

She (wisely ignoring the servant question) : I think you might let me have the books, John. I often get time for reading in the evenings, and—(with loving ttimidity)—they would remind me of all the nice things—(sighing)—you used to say to me.

He (testily) : My dear Maria, don't talk sentiment at breakfast—I don't like it—(staring at her). What on earth are you crying for ? Unkind ? What ever will you women fancy next ?

She (sobbing) : I'm so dull, John, when you're away.

He (impatiently : Dull ! Good heavens. I am sure I don't know what you want. You've got everything in the world to make you happy—a nice house, plenty of servants, and—(pomposuly)—a good husband.

She (tearfully) : I know—but——

He : For goodness' sake, don't get hysterical, Maria Nothing puts a man against his home like that sort of thing. (Adds, as he turns away :) Try and be a bit more cheerful by the time I get back to-night.

She (meekly) : I will try, dear.

He (kissing her absently) : Oh, by the by, I forgot. I shan't be back to night ; I'm dining with Johnson and going to the theatre. Good-bye, Maria ; I shall be down by the 5-10 to-morrow. Try and get these silly fads about being dull out of your head by that time. (He goes out.)

She (crying) : Oh dear, I never thought John would be so cold and unsympathetic. He used to be so kind before we were married ; yet I'm sure he's still fond of me—he said so only last Tuesday. Perhaps, I am fanciful. (To servant who opens the door :) "Yes, cook—I'm just coming." (Makes a valiant effort to stop crying as she leaves the room to give her orders.)

SCENE II.

Thirty years after. Period : The "New Woman" has been in and gone out ; the "Modern Woman" has taken her place. Characters ; Mr. Jack Smythe (eldest son of afore-mentioned John Smith) and his wife, just back from their honeymoon. Small breakfast room in South Kensington. She, very pretty small, and fair. He, tall and broad-shouldered and very masterful-looking.

She (coming into the breakfast-room in a tailor-made gown, with a soft waistcoat that suggests "fluffiness") : Nine letters. Oh dear, what a bore ! I suppose I must wade through them.

He : What a lot of letters you get, Nell ! I only had one, and that was a receipt from my tailor.

She : My dear boy, your correspondence has naturally dwindled since your marriage. You see, the female part of it has dropped off, for one thing.

He (lightly) : They seem to have transferred their allegiance to you.

She (absently) : Yes. (Frowning and biting her lip.) What a nuisance !

He : What's the matter ?

She (disappointedly) : Charlie Hallett can't take me to the theatre on Tuesday.

He (in an amazed voice) : I should think he couldn't. You surely didn't mean him to, Nell.

She (staring hard at him) : And why not, pray ? Didn't you say you were dining out ?

He (angrily) : And if I am, surely that is no reason why you should go to a theatre alone with a man ?

She (with much dignity) : My dear Jack, you must remember that Charlie is a particular chum of mine.

He (grimly) : Is he ? Well, for the future you wil kindly give up calling men chums. I don't like it.

She (suppressing a yawn) ; Don't be tedious, Jack. Remember, dear, how many little things about you there are that I don't like. (She rises, and lighting a cigarette, sits down in front of the fire, and continues to read her letters.)

He (greatly annoyed) Nell, I've told you before that I do not wish you to smoke.

She (lightly shrugging her shoulders) ; I can't help it, dear. It's a habit—like your golf.

He : It's a very unladylike one.

She ; Unladylike ! Ciel ! What an expression ! I'm afraid your dreadfully bourgeois, Jack.

He (glaring at her) ; I hope I am, if——

She (interrupting) ; Oh, by the way, I must be off now. I forgot ; I have to see after a table-maid's character. (Turns to leave the room.)

He (coldly) ; I thought we had decided to manage with a cook and house-parlourmaid ? It's absurd keeping three servants in this box of a house.

She (coolly) : My good child, we can't possibly manage with less. You don't want me to mend your socks and help with the spring cleaning, do you ? Besides, it will take one maid to do the flowers and keep the drawing-room silver, as I like it kept.

He (coldly) : Of course I don't expect you to do house work. But you might surely mend my socks and attend to your flowers, and (with great sarcasm) it would not hurt you if you polished up your own little silver ornaments.

She (in a tone of great sweetness and resignation) Very well, dear, I'm always agreeable. I'll do the socks and the silver—and you can do the boots and knives.

He (poking the fire furiously) : I suppose you think that was funny ?

She (laughing) : It was rather, wasn't it ? By the way, I'm dinning at the Berkeley with a party to-night.

He : The deuce you are ! And may I ask with whom ?

She : Only a few of the Elect—you don't know any of them, dear ; but you said you were going out so I thought I might as well go somewhere too.

He (very sternly): Will you kindly understand once for all, Nell, that I do not intend to allow you to go about London with a lot of people of whom I know nothing, and who——

She : Dear boy, don't be so long-winded, and please don't talk about "allowing," as though I were one of the servants. You need not look so ferocious ; I shan't come to any harm. I've sowed all my wild oats long ago.

He : What ! ! ! !

She (calmly and interrogatively) : I suppose you had a fair crop, too ?—(laughingly)—However, I've no intention of sowing any more, so don't be tragic and look like a dragon. (She bends over him and kisses him lightly.) There—(triumphantly)—I would really kiss you rather than any other man in the world.

He (gasping) : Really, Nell, I——

She (emphatically) : Yes, really—(looking critically at him with her head on one side)—although I'm sure I don't know why—your best friend couldn't call you good-looking. (She kisses him again.) But you're a dear—(he is speechless)—and I am sure we shall get on capitally by-and-by. Good-bye, old boy ; try and look a little less like Othello by to-morrow. (She laughs gaily, and kisses him hard lightly to him as she leaves the room.)

He (choking) : D——! —" Westminister."

R. NEISH.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Oxford, suggests that it would be much better to term "wireless telegraphy" "aetherography" or "aeterography," than "aetheric telegraphy." The word "tele," which means afar, seems superfluous when once the word "aether" is used in the sense of a medium of communication. Perhaps the dictionary makers will take note of this.

MRS. BRYDGES WILLIAMS, who has just given the noble subscription of £5,000 the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, is the wife of Mr. Brydges Williams, a very well-known Cornish gentleman : formerly and for many years a popular member of the House of Commons. Mrs. Brydges Williams is the sister of Sir Edward Lawson, the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and her generosity is characteristic of her race, who are always foremost in deeds of charity.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

HOW M'ME BERNHARDT BECAME AN ACTRESS.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT, in her "Memoirs," which are about to be published in Paris, will tell how and why she became an actress. Here is an extract from her story : "'Put her in a millinery shop,' said my godfather. 'That will be her business. Lace and rags will be her element. The little one is too smart not to succeed in it.' An old friend of my mother, however who was then Minister, remarked that the theatre offered to me a great probability of success, and my mother was of the same opinion. I was not ugly, and I had what is better, namely, a sweet voice and beautiful teeth, so that I could smile.

I WANT TO BE A NUN !

I heard my godfather and the minister talking, and I felt so unhappy that I burst into tears. Just then my mother and aunt and the two men approached me. 'Why do you cry ?' asked my mother, caressing me tenderly. 'Don't you want to be an actress ?' 'I want to be a nun,' I whispered through my sobs. 'You are a fool !' exclaimed my aunt, shaking me by the shoulder.

SARAH'S TOILETTE.

"On the following day I was introduced to M Girardin, who promised to take care of me, and two days later my mother received a letter, asking her to be at the Conservatorium on such and such a date. A hairdresser was called in, who curled and twisted my hair as much as possible, the result being that when the task was over my godfather declared that I looked like a grown girl anddogno more a mad like. The short black skirt showed my embroidered underwear, and in the sleeves, which were made expressly large, my very thin arms swung loosely. A coral necklace attempted to cover in some measure the thinness and length of my neck. I have not forgotten the powder, of which my eyebrows and ears were full Tricked out in this fashion I was simply horrible, and when I was introduced to Auber in company with many other girls, who were white and pink and nice, he shook his shoulders, and, muttering 'Why, Girardin is as a fool !' and did not deign to give me another look.

STUDY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

"As soon as I reached home a discussion began as to the subject which should be selected for the examination. My godfather's advice prevailed. He had heard Rachel recite La Fontaine's 'Fable of Two Pigeons,' and this was finally selected. At once a search was made for the book of fables, and, while my mother was embroidering and my friends were plying while my piano teacher was whispering to the Count de K., and my godfather was coughing, I began to study the 'Fable of the Two Pigeons.' That was one of the most dreadful evenings of my whole life.

THE TRIAL.

"At last the great day arrived. On this occasion I appeared at the Conservatorium in my usual style, with my little girlish face and my customary childish self-possession. When I was called upon I was frightened, and I felt a strong desire to run away. I went into the room more dead than alive. All around a large table set several gentlemen, talking and arguing, I looked round among those who were facing me in search of someone to inspire me with confidence. Tears filled my eyes, and only a gentle look of Camille Domet gave me a little courage. I began the fable, and I went through it in one breath.

ACCEPTED.

"'Little one,' said Auber, 'do you know anything else ?' 'Yes,' I replied, 'I know the scene from *Agnes*, but not too well.' 'Well, recite what you know.' When I had concluded and about to leave the room Auber turned to the other gentlemen and said, 'She's a very nice little girl.' Another gentleman said, 'I will take her in my class and make something of her.' The speaker was M. Provost. I kissed him and ran away very happy., I was accepted.

"HOW TO VIBRATE.

"The first time I went to my course at the Conservatorium I was trembling with shame. I could not vibrate or pronounce with such emphasis as to give me a German accent. After I had recited a few verses, Provost mademe sit down, and declared he would not give me any more lessons until I had learned 'how to vibrate.' I was consoled by Mdlle. de Brandeber, my governess, and I tried hard to succeed. I was continually chewing rubber balls in the hope of thus learning how to vibrate. My mouth was horribly open, and from morning till evening, and often from evening till morning, I did nothing but pronounce alone in my room ti, di.

PURELY PERSONAL.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER, who has permanently taken up his residence at Brighton, is still unfortunately in indifferent health. No living celebrity perhaps has suffered so acute and prolonged a martyrdom through that curse of the brain worker—insomnia, which has affected his nervous system to such an extent that conversation is almost entirely forbidden him, and only his most intimate friends are permitted to see him. A traveller who shared a railway carriage with him during a journey to the North, some years ago, was startled by the elaborate arrangements Mr. Spencer made to induce sleep. His ears were plugged with cotton wool, a silk handkerchief was bound across his eyes, and as comfortable a couch made as the circumstances permitted. But all was in vain, and, in half an hour's time the great philosopher threw aside his appliances, and, producing a reading lamp, read during the rest of the journey.

A gentleman who now occupies an important position on the London daily press tells a characteristic anecdote of Mr. Spencer. The gentleman in question replied to an advertisement for a literary assistant which Mr. Spencer had inserted in the *Athenæum*. An interview took place during which the author of the synthetic philosophy received satisfactory replies to a series of searching questions covering the whole field of scientific knowledge, and ranging from the civilisations of ancient Mexico and Peru to Owen's theory of the vertebrate skeleton. The applicant was informed that he was the most satisfactory candidate yet interviewed and that but one more remained to be seen. He left in a state of jubilation. Next morning's post, however, brought him word with civil regrets that the last man was first. "Whilst your qualifications are in other respects equal," wrote Mr. Spencer, "the gentleman who I have selected possesses the additional advantage of having an intimate knowledge of the Chinese tongue!"

Miss Mary Elizabeth Linzee Hezlet, who was hailed on Friday in last week as the winner of the Ladies' Golf Championship at the open championship golf tournament on the famous links of the County Down Golf Club at Newcastle, Ireland, only celebrated her seventeenth birthday a few days ago. The success of Miss Hezlet, who won the open championship after becoming Irish Lady Champion only a week previously, has no precedent.

Miss Hezlet holds the record for the ladies' course at Portrush, which she went round in 77; and last week she won added admiration in doing the men's course in 95. Mrs. Hezlet, her mother, has won the Magill Cup and lots of other prizes at Portrush, while Mr. Robert Knox Hezlet, the brother of the lady champion, has just captured the cup presented by the naval officers at Sheerness. The winner of the Ladies Open Championship for 1899 possesses a full, free and true swing. She drives a straight ball, and through the green is remarkably powerful. Deadly approaches are the chief feature of her game, Miss Hezlet having a keen eye for line and distance. The one she made in the various matches of her iron was admirable, and on the putting-green her long runs-up were particularly telling. Miss Hezlet is wholly innocent of nerves, or she could not possibly have emerged so brilliantly from the trying ordeal of a fortnight's play against champions.

The romance of the Berkeley peerage has more than once occupied the House of Lords. The late Lord Fitzhardinge was the eldest descendant of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, a well-known figure in English society at the end of last century. He contracted a romantic marriage with Miss Mary Cole, the lovely daughter of a Gloucester butcher. The Earl and his humble Countess had a large family of sons and daughters, and lived very happily together, but unfortunately, doubts arose as to the date of their marriage. According to the Earl, a private marriage was celebrated before the birth of the eldest son, and then, after the birth of the third son, a public and more formal marriage took place. Of the latter marriage there was no doubt, but when the Earl died in 1810, the question was raised as to the fact of the first marriage.

The question was referred to the House of Lords, who decided that the first marriage had not been proved, and that consequently the eldest, second, and third sons of Lord Berkeley were illegitimate, and could not succeed to the peerage. Lord and Lady Berkeley had two other sons, and the elder of these, by the decision of the House of Lords, became *de jure* Earl of Berkeley, but out of respect for their mother neither of the lads would accept the dignity. The eldest son, who succeeded to the estates, was created Earl Fitzhardinge, but he died without any family. His next brother was raised to the peerage as Baron Fitzhardinge, and his surving son is the present Lord Fitzhardinge.

The Berkeley peerage remained unclaimed up to 1890, when, as the two undoubtedly legitimate sons of the fifth Earl had died without male issue, Randal Thomas Morton Berkeley, a great grandson of the fourth Lord Berkeley, presented a petition to have the dignity adjudged to him. Lord Fitzhardinge opposed the claim, and the question of Mary Cole's marriage with the fifth Earl was once more investigated. The result was the same as before. The Lords were not satisfied that the earlier marriage had taken place, and they therefore awarded the peerage to the claimant. The estates however, including Berkeley Castle, the historic family seat in Gloucestershire, remain in the possession of what must be considered the illegitimate branch of the family. In Scotland such a contingency never could have occurred, for even had the first marriage been doubtful, the subsequent marriage of the parents would have legitimised the children born before wedlock.

The gifted and intrepid lady who has written a chapter of autobiography for our "In the Days of My Youth" series this week is, in many respects, a perfectly unique personality in the literary and travelling world of to-day. To read most of the voluminous records of the modern school of African explorers, one would think that the gentler methods of Livingstone, of Bruce, and of Mungo Park were at once impossible and reprehensible, and that the only chance of gaining an insight into the manners and customs of Africa say in studying the African with an express rifle in one hand and a raw cowhide whip in the other. And the impression left on the untravelled mind by such books as that it would be the sheerest midsummer madness for a woman to venture to follow in the footsteps of the greatly daring authors. But Miss Kingsley in her "Travels in West Africa," and "West African Studies," has "changed all that" with a vengeance, as readers of these two perfectly delightful books have reason to remember. She went everywhere, and did everything that a man could have done, and did it far better than most men. She brought to the task a sympathetic insight into the queerly childish modes of thought of the natives, and a saving gift of humour which worked wonders. This latter quality, by the way, is charmingly manifest in the narrative of some of her early troubles, which she has embodied in her article this week, an article which, I am sure, will be read with the same delighted interest by my thousands of readers as it was, in manuscript, by myself.

Those who remember the career and speeches of John Bright, will be familiar with the fact that though he was a strong democrat, and had no great love for the despots of some of the Continental countries, he was a convinced Monarchist so far as his own country was concerned. Once when Mr. Ayrton, a Radical of the olden time, found fault with the Queen, because she would not encourage in some way or other the agitation of Reform, Mr. Bright gave him an eloquent rebuke. In the delightful volumes of reminiscences, which Mr. McCarthy has just published, there is a letter from John Bright, which sets forth plainly the great Tribune's views as to Her Majesty. I would suggest that you should not insert any letter or paragraphs criticising the Queen or the propositions as to money for the Princess. It is no use making enemies; and the Court is not averse to the Reform cause. I know this has been commented on as showing that your paper is offensive to the Queen and the most strong for Reform. I would say nothing in this direction. If countries have monarchies these expenses are inevitable and perhaps not improper. I would not allow any correspondent to make mischief, especially at this moment. You will understand what I mean.

It is curious how the tradition of keeping the reality of Royal illnesses concealed from the public still persists. In Russia no newspaper is allowed, under penalty of coming under the blows of the censor, to announce that the Tsar is ill, or has had any of the ordinary mishaps of mortality. For instance, when the father of the present Tsar was once nearly killed by a boar in a great hunt, no Russian paper dared to print the slightest allusion to it, although every journal in Europe contained all details. I suppose it is the same desire to keep the idea fresh of Royalty being above ordinary weaknesses that led to the establishment of the strange custom in Turkey which compels the Sultan always to dye his beard when he is getting grey.

BEEF-EATING IN JAPAN.

A JAPANESE contributor in the "Popular Science Monthly" says:—"When I was a young boy, the custom of eating beef began to spread. As blood was regarded as unclean, and also as Japan had been a strong agricultural country, there was a deep-rooted disinclination to eat beef. In this, of course, one has also to recognise the influence of the vegetarian principle of Buddhism, but to anybody who had ever tasted beef it was so delicious that he could hardly control his natural appetite by his religious scruple. My father was one of those who knew its taste and so now and then we used to treat ourselves to beef. But where did we eat it? We did not eat it inside of the house. We cooked it and ate it in the open air, and in cooking and in eating we did not use the ordinary utensils, but used the special ones kept for the purpose. Why all these things? Because beef was unclean, and we did not like to spread its uncleanliness into our house wherein the 'god shelf' is kept, and into our ordinary utensils, which might be used in making offerings to the gods. The day when we ate beef my father did not offer lights to the gods nor say evening prayers to them, as he did usually for he knew he was unclean and could not approach the gods."

TRICKED THE VICIOUS CAMEL.

A VALUABLE camel working in an oil mill in Africa was beaten by its driver. Seeing that the camel had treasured up the injury and was only waiting a favourable chance for revenge, the driver kept a strict watch upon the animal. Time passed away. The camel, knowing that it was watched, was quiet and obedient, and the driver began to think that the beating was forgotten, when one night, after several months had gone by, the man was sleeping on a raised platform in the mill, while, as is customary, the camels was stabled in a corner. Happening to awake, the driver saw by the bright moonlight that when all was quiet the animal looked cautiously around, rose softly, and, stealing towards a spot where a bundle of clothes and a bernouse thrown carelessly on the ground resembled a sleeping figure, cast itself with violence upon them, rolling with all its weight and tearing them most viciously with its teeth. Satisfied that its revenge was complete, the camel was returning to its corner when the driver sat up and spoke. At the sound of his voice, and realising the mistake it had made, the animal was so mortified at the failure and discovery of its scheme that it dashed its head against the wall and died on the spot.

SLOAN AND THE JUBILEE.

A STRANGE story is being told in sporting circles. A gentleman was going down to Kempton, but, before starting, his housekeeper came to him and asked him to address the label for a parcel she was sending into the country. On asking for the address she gave it as follows: Mrs. Sloan Jubilee Cottage, The Rise, Sanmingdale. Needless to say, the sportsman took the tip and backed the horse, after having told all his friends the story. It is an extraordinary thing that on the Jubilee Stakes day the same names of Jubilee and Sloan together should have been given. It was looked upon at Kempton as the best thing of the day.

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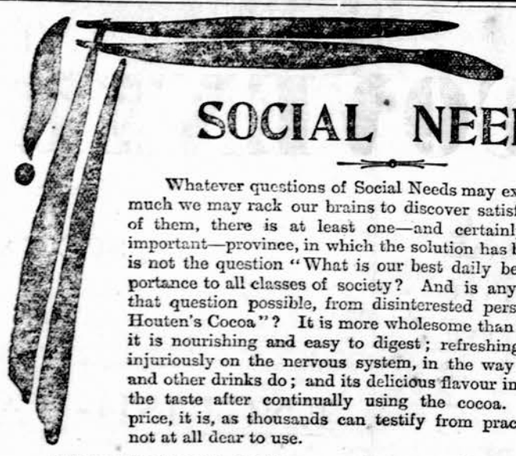
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitations.*



SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee and other drinks do; and its delicious flavour in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

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